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Europe Customs Union Proposed

All Indian Army Leave Cancelled

EFFECT OF DELHI DISTURBANCES
New Delhi, Sept. 12.—The Government of India tonight stopped leave for all ranks of the Indian Army with immediate effect and cancelled all holidays, including Sundays, in Government offices until further notice in view of the disturbances in Delhi and the accumulation of urgent work.

The latest reports from Patiala, capital of India's premier Sikh state and seat of the most serious trouble that has yet broken out in a princely state in the present disorders, said that 105 persons were killed and 80 injured when troops opened fire.

The situation was officially stated to be now under control.

The Government of Pakistan was understood today to have suggested to the Government of India a conference between the premiers of the two Dominions, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of India, and Liaquat Ali Khan, of Pakistan, in Lahore on Sunday, a despatch from Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, said.

Liaquat Ali Khan, it added, is going to Lahore tomorrow to confer with the West Punjab (Pakistan) authorities on the movement of Moslem refugees from East Punjab, which is not considered satisfactory in Karachi.

MILLION REFUGEES
More than 1,000,000 refugees have now come into East Punjab from Pakistan, according to official reports here, and 100,000 are still concentrated in various camps in Amritsar.

The Government of India has down large stocks of cholera vaccine to Pakistan, it was disclosed here tonight.

Cholera is spreading in some districts of the Punjab—though no figures were available to indicate the severity of the outbreak.

A report that British troops had been rushed to Delhi to evacuate British civilians was denied by a British military spokesman here tonight.

Two British battalions are in the Delhi cantonment on their way to embark at Bombay, it was learned.

Their departure from the capital of India has been delayed for 14 days owing to the dislocation of the train services.

In Bombay, 9,000 workers in the naval dockyards there today called off a 54-days old strike, demanding better pay, following a split in their ranks on the advisability of continuing the strike.—Reuter.

Coal Miners Stay Out

Doncaster, Yorkshire, Sept. 12.—The hopes that the Yorkshire coal strike—and its accompanying threat to Britain's industrial recovery—would collapse with the promised return to work of the miners at the key pit of Grimethorpe were set back today, when 35,000 miners remained idle.

Uncertainty over the terms under which the Grimethorpe men will return to work on Monday was held partly responsible for the continued stoppage.

They struck on August 11 in protest against having to work a 10 percent larger shift (coal face), and so far more than 500,000 tons of coal have been lost to the country.—Reuter.

REASSURING STATEMENT

Fund To Help Bring World Recovery

London, Sept. 12.—At the afternoon plenary session today, Camille Gutt, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, pledged the Fund's full efforts toward re-establishing strong world economy.

In presenting his annual report, M. Gutt said he saw no reason for abandoning or modifying the Fund's objectives of stabilising currency and trade.

"Rather, a concerted effort must be made to establish conditions under which these objectives can be attained. A premature attempt to force acceptance of exchange and trade practices suited for balanced world economy can do much harm and even endanger attainment of these objectives."

"Establishment of strong world economy is an indispensable condition for attaining these objectives. To the full extent of its powers, the Fund will do everything possible to bring this about."

"It is prepared to co-operate with all countries and all international organisations willing to work toward this end. We realise the limits of its capacity. But though it cannot do the entire job, there is no reason why we should do less than our full share of it."—United Press.

ASSASSINATION

Jerusalem, Sept. 12.—Suma Effendi Taha, Secretary General of the Arab Labour Federation, was assassinated at his home Friday night. It was officially announced.—Associated Press.

13 States To Study Possibilities BRIDGING A GULF

London, Sept. 12.—Thirteen of the 16 states represented at the Paris conference on the Marshall plan announced tonight that they had decided to set up a study group to explore the possibilities of forming a customs union.

They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey and Britain.

The Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands, which have agreed to act as sponsors, will invite all other countries in Europe, including Russia, but except Franco Spain, to join in the study, and countries of the British Commonwealth are being sounded as to whether they would care to be invited. If they wished, an invitation will be issued to them.

The list of invited countries includes three—Sweden, Norway and Switzerland—which are represented at the Marshall conference but have expressed doubts about the feasibility of forming a customs union at the present time.

Invitations to join the group will be extended to Soviet Russia, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelo-Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Ukraine and the Free Zone of Trieste, which will receive their invitations through the United Nations Secretariat as soon as it comes into being.

The issuing of invitations to those countries of Eastern Europe which stayed away from the Marshall conference in Paris represents an attempt on the part of the Western powers to bridge the East-West gulf.

U.S. ENTHUSIASTIC

The proposal was first announced in Paris by the French delegation about a month ago and was more than once debated in the Executive Committee of the conference where it was formally sponsored by Italy.

The first British reaction was one of embarrassment on the ground of Britain's preferential arrangements with the Commonwealth countries.

The project from the first had the enthusiastic support of the United States and its omission from the text of the draft of the report on the Marshall conference was one of the major criticisms on the work of the conference so far made yesterday in Paris by Mr. William Clayton, the United States Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs.

The text of the official announcement said: "During the discussions of the Committee of Co-operation in Paris, it has been agreed that every available means should be found of promoting a stable and healthy economy in Europe within the framework of expanding world trade."

"As contributions to the attainment of this objective, the possibility of forming a customs union or unions in accordance with the proposed International Trade Organisation has been raised and it has been recognised that the decision to form such unions cannot be taken without preliminary study."

STUDY GROUP

"The Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom have accordingly decided to create a study group for the purpose of examining the problems involved and the steps to be taken in the formation of a customs union or customs unions between any or all of these Governments and any other Governments invited to participate in the work of the study group."

"The Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands have agreed to act as the sponsoring powers."

"They have arranged for invitations to join the group to be issued to other states and will convene the first meeting of the study group as soon as sufficient opportunity has been given for the other states to signify their desire to adhere to the study group."

"The study group will seek to establish appropriate relationships with the Interim Tariffs Committee to be set up under the general agreement on tariffs and trade and with the International Trade Organisation as soon as it is established."

Blood Plasma For Victims Of Ship Explosion

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 12.—One thousand pounds of blood plasma were flown from Liverpool to Belfast today in a bid to save the lives of 32 men who lay seriously injured here after last night's explosion in the 17,000-ton British liner, Reina del Pacifico.

Some of them were said to be "terribly burned."

An official of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, owners of the ship, known as "one of the most beautiful afloat" and worth £1,000,000, said: "The whole thing is a mystery to us. There is no suggestion of sabotage."

The explosion took place when the Reina del Pacifico, overhauled and recommissioned after war service as a troopship, was on her trials of the Copeland Islands, near Belfast Slough.

Throughout the night, tenders and tugs brought the dying and injured to Belfast. At the harbour gates, relatives waited in anxious groups as the ambulances swept through.

Dockers at Belfast stood bareheaded as the crippled and oil-spattered liner, towed by tugs, neared her way up Belfast Harbour this morning to dock at the yard of Harland and Wolff, Limited, her builder.

A late report states that, according to an official announcement made tonight, 14 people were killed, 32 injured and three still missing in the explosion.—Reuter.

Swimming Records Lowered

Monte Carlo, Sept. 12.—Two world records and two European records were eclipsed when the European swimming championships were continued here today.

Alex Jany, brilliant 17-year-old French sprint champion, broke the world record when he won the men's 400 metres free-style event in 4 minutes 35.2 seconds, which clipped 3.3 seconds off the record held by the American, Bill Smith.

Earlier in the heats of the men's 800 metres relay, Jany covered his 200 metres leg in 2 minutes 4.9 seconds, which beat his own world record of 2 minutes 5.9 seconds.

The butterfly stroke ace, Roy Roman, six foot five British champion, in registering Britain's first title win in the championships, broke the European record for the 200 metres breast stroke with the time of 2 minutes 40.2 seconds. The previous best was 2 minutes 45.8 seconds.

The fourth record was created when the Frenchman, Georges Vallery, won his heat of the men's 100 metres backstroke in the new European record time of 1 minute 8.9 seconds.—Reuter.

Match Of The Year

London, Sept. 12.—In what must be regarded as the match of the golfing season, Henry Cotton, captain of the British Ryder Cup and holder of the British matchplay (Continued on Page 12)

Other bets were Whiteway for £9,000, Compressor for £9,000, Blue Coral for £9,000 and Chiro-podist for £4,000. Only Richard III was unbacked.—Reuter.

American Tennis Championships

Forest Hills, N.Y., Sept. 12.—The Wimbledon champion, Miss Margaret Osborne, won a step nearer to completing the double when she entered the semi-finals of the women's singles in the American tennis championships, which continued here today.

In the quarter-finals she beat the Rumanian champion, Madam Magda Bence, 6/4, 6/4 and will now meet Miss Doris Hart, whom she beat in the final at Wimbledon, in the semi-final.

Today, Miss Hart defeated another American, Miss Barbara Krass, 8-6, 6-2 in the quarter-finals.

The other semi-final match will be between the American, Miss Louise Brough, and Miss Nancye Bolton, the Australian champion.

The defending champion, Jack Kramer, of the United States, and John Bromwich, Australia's No. 1 player, each won through to the semi-finals of the men's singles without the loss of a set.

In the quarter-finals, Kramer defeated the giant, Californian, Bob Falkenberg, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1, while the Australian disposed of Gardner Mulloy, fourth seeded American, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.—Reuter.

Final Call-Over For St Leger

London, Sept. 12.—The final call-over on the St Leger running at Doncaster tomorrow was made at the Victoria Club here tonight.

Quotations were: 85 to 40 Migoli, 4 to 1 Arbar, 6 to 1 Sayajirao and Pearl Diver, 18 to 1 Merry Quip, 20 to 1 The Street, 25 to 1 Whiteway, 33 to 1 Bow and Arrow, 50 to 1 Chiro-podist, 65 to 1 Blue Coral and Compressor, all taken and offered, 100 to 1 Richard III offered.

The statement by Baron de Waldner today that his horse Pearl River would not be pulled to the going at Doncaster was reflected in the final call-over. The Derby winner went out in the betting and is now joint third favourite, with Sayajirao.

Pearl Diver was backed to win £11,000 and Sayajirao £9,000. It was difficult to back Migoli at more than 2 to 1 in London yesterday and after the news about Pearl Diver most bookmakers considered that Migoli's price would harden even more. But his quoted odds of 85 to 40 were taken to win £27,000 and the price remained on offer. The Street was backed to win £4,000.

The ante-post betting on this last classic of the flat racing season has been exceptionally light, but one

BRITAIN'S EXPORT TARGETS

London, Sept. 12.—The detailed targets for Britain's exports, announced today by Sir Stafford Cripps, the President of the Board of Trade, showed that Britain will seek to export manufactured goods of all kinds at the rate of £115,900,000 by the end of 1948.

This would be 18 per cent of manufactured exports in 1938.

Sir Stafford Cripps' figures showed planned exports in some articles of as much as 425 per cent over 1938. His targets included 425 per cent increases for rubber goods, 310 per cent for vehicles, 290 per cent for footwear, 254 per cent for machinery, and 245 per cent for rayon and silk.

His forecasts of exports under five headings included:
1.—Food, drink and tobacco: By mid-1948, £6,950,000 per month. By the end of 1948, £7,750,000 (130 per cent).
2.—Raw materials: £4,160,000 (41 per cent); £5,000,000 (60 per cent).
3.—Metals and Metal Products: £4,700,000 and £6,900,000 (no percentages given).
4.—Textiles and Clothing: £22,000,000 and £23,100,000 (no percentages given).
5.—Other manufactures: £22,860,000 and £25,740,000.—Reuter.

"Practically 100%" Return To Work

Dock workers were back at their jobs today, bringing to an end the strike which had delayed ship repair and rehabilitation work in the Colony for more than three weeks. The C.E.I. ordered its members to resume employment yesterday, but most of those at the Kowloon and Talkoo docks and Bailey's shipyard did not report for duty until today. Managers of the three concerns said this morning's employment roll was "practically 100 per cent."

EDITORIAL

Room For Awards Court

THERE will be general relief in the labour dispute which brought dockyards and the railway to a standstill for a full month, has been settled. The losses suffered by Hongkong's key industry as a result of the strike must be serious and a sustained effort on the part of dockyard labourers will be necessary to recover some of this ground. The sensible manner in which both the employers and the union leaders, resolved the stalemate, which arose on Monday last, was a first-rate illustration of the value of compromise: the employers made generous concessions and the workers' representatives revealed, becoming wisdom in unhesitatingly accepting them. Credit goes to both parties for reaching such an amicable agreement. Working behind the scenes with unceasing patience and unflinching vigour has been the Commissioner of Labour. His work in persuading the parties to continue negotiations until they reached a settlement cannot be overestimated and his mediation always sought, never imposed, can be regarded as a decisive influence in bringing the strike to an end. This achievement is but another in the growing list of successful interventions by the Labour Office in Hongkong's trade and industrial disputes, and it is doubtful whether its record over the past two years has been equalled anywhere else. Labour, Capital and

the general public are indebted to the Commissioner of Labour and his colleagues for their splendid work. However, it is obvious that the existing machinery for rapid settling of disputes is inadequate. Far too much responsibility is thrust upon the Labour Office whose position can easily become invidious inasmuch as its powers to deal with strikes or lockouts are circumscribed. The Commissioner of Labour has no power to make orders to disputants; only by invitation can he mediate, advise and offer suggestions. Moreover there is the danger that, being a Government official, his role can be misinterpreted by the public, with blame being unfairly attached to him should no settlement be reached. The knowledge, therefore, that Government is in the process of establishing a new machinery for conciliation, with wider powers of action, should please employers and workers. One provision which the authorities might well consider is the creation of a legal court of appeal whereby awards would be made. The big attraction of such a court is that its arbitration and awards are legally binding, and can only be varied by the court, either in consequence of mutual pleading by two parties, or as a result of a new application by one of the parties. With the steady growth of trade, unionism in Hongkong, the desirability of an Awards Court becomes more manifest.

Theft Of Priceless Jewels

Hamburg, Sept. 12.—The priceless Bismarck family jewels have been stolen from the Bliestorf estate mansion of Prince Von Bismarck in Schleswig-Holstein, near the Russian Zone frontier.

The German police believed that attempts were being made to sell the jewels in Hamburg's black market.

Some of the jewels, bearing monograms of the former Queen Marie of Rumania, were hidden under a bed in a trunk, together with family documents, money and other valuables.

Several other large scale robberies of jewellery and art treasures in Germany have been reported since the theft in November, 1945, of the Crown Jewels of the former Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, valued at more than £375,000 from Dornberg Castle, Hesse.

The Hesse jewels were eventually recovered, and two people were sentenced in connection with their theft.

The Hohenzollern Crown jewels, worth about £500,000, were reported stolen last month while in transit to the United States authorities in Berlin.—Reuter.

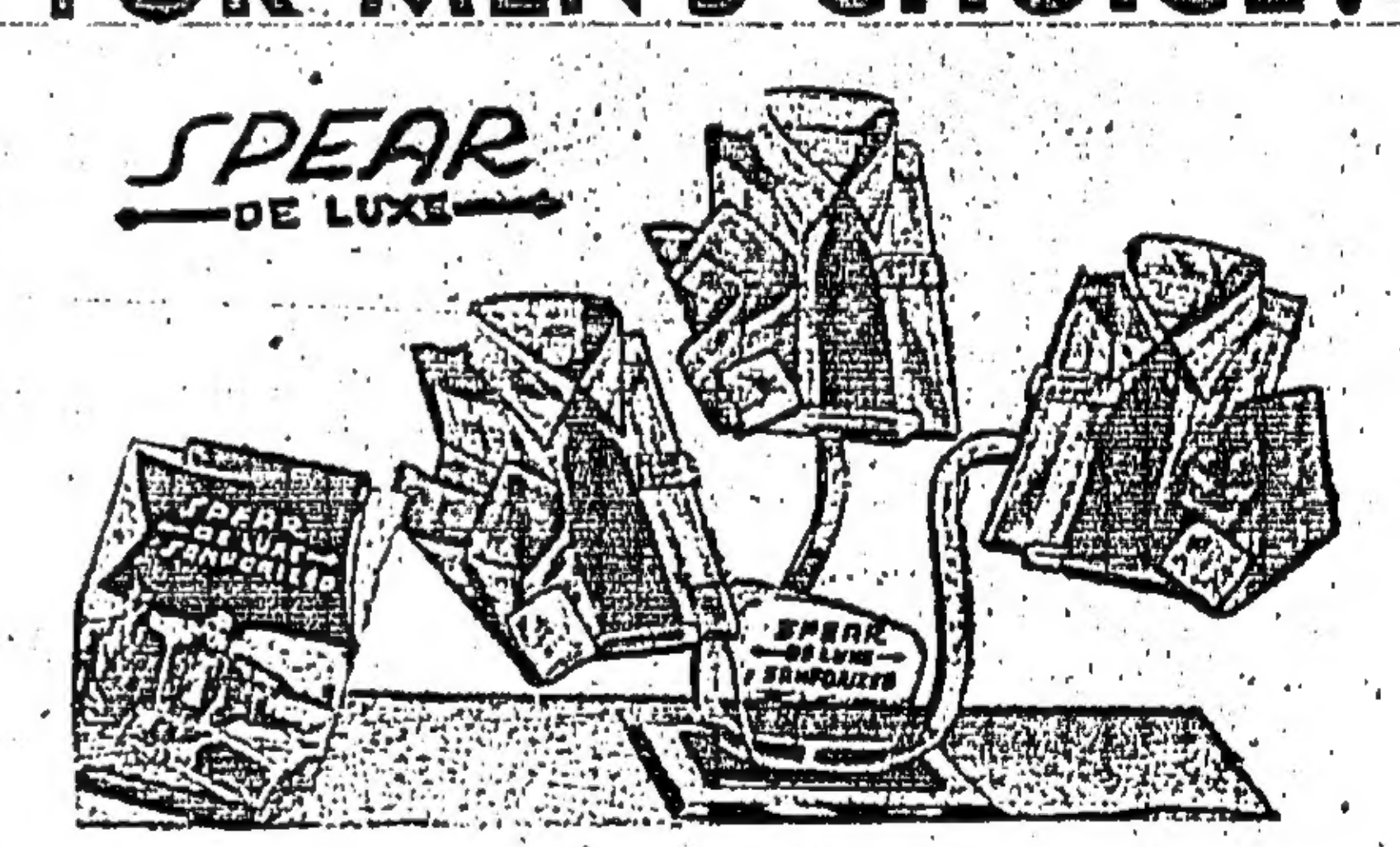
STOP PRESS

Hanoi Rd Bomb A 1000-Pounder

It was officially established this morning that the unexploded bomb found yesterday in Hanoi Road is a 1,000-lb. general purpose aircraft bomb of an American pattern.

The disposal squad started work this morning on removing the bomb which will be taken out to sea and dumped.

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Golden Drop was O.K. for sweetness

BERNARD WICKSTEED
milks a cow and has
Fun Finding Out what
CHAPMAN PINCHER
knows about farming

FINDING life a little cramped, Mr Pincher and I thought how much more pleasant it would be to work on a farm, with acres and acres to express ourselves. So we became sons of the soil in Somerset.

The first day we had to get up at five o'clock in the morning and they gave us a pedigree Guernsey cow to milk called Cherkley Golden Drop V. I took the first shift while Mr Pincher went to the other end and began smelling the animal's breath.

Exhaustion sign

"JUST checking for milk fever," he said, "if the breath smells of null polish remover—acetone, you know—that's a sign there's something wrong. You have to watch these pedigree cows carefully because they can easily exhaust themselves by giving too much milk."

There was no real danger on this occasion because I hadn't milked a cow at five o'clock in the morning for 25 years and was in much greater danger of exhaustion than Cherkley Golden Drop V.

While I was struggling manfully on, Mr Pincher, up in front, launched into a dissertation on milk fever.

In the natural wild state, he said, a cow gives only about four pints of milk a day, and doesn't do that for very long. But a dairy cow will sometimes produce more than 10 gallons a day, and keep it up for the best part of a year.

Just before the war there was a Shorthorn cow in Buckinghamshire called Cherry that gave 4,164 gallons of milk in 365 days.

Turning out milk like this uses up more lime than there is in the natural diet of the cow, so she must make up the deficiency by extracting lime from her own bones.

Loss of lime

SCIENTISTS did some tests with a heavy milker once, and found that every day she gave out 2000 of lime with her milk and took in only one with her food. At the end of 100 days she had lost 25 percent of the lime in her body.



"I hadn't done it for 25 years"

Nowadays dairymen see that enough extra minerals are included in the cow's food to prevent milk fever. If she should have an attack it can be cured by injections.

Having decided that Cherkley Golden Drop V. was O.K. for sweetness of breath, Mr Pincher turned to her eyes.

Cows, Mr Pincher said, have three eyelids. The third one is inside the other two, and is supposed to protect the eye when the cow feeds in long grass.

Another thing about cows eyes is that they are nearly as effective at night as they are in the day. Scientists call them 24-hour eyes and they are common to most mammals, with the exception of monkeys, squirrels and beavers.

Most animals with 24-hour eyes sleep in short naps instead of in one long spell.

Treacy tears

COWS have well developed tear glands, so they can cry. Pigs can cry, too, for that matter, but instead of being watery their tears are as thick as treacle (The things we find out in this column)

No one is quite certain whether or not cows are colour blind, but it is known that bulls don't really mind red. To prove this someone once fitted out a whole herd with red velvet and none of them was in the least infuriated.

If a cow looks at you out of the corner of her eye she can't judge how far away you are. She can do this only when she looks at you with both eyes. That's why cows turn their heads and stare when you walk past them. They don't mean to be rude. All they are doing is to keep you in sight with both eyes so that they will know how far off you are.

During the war a group of German scientists set themselves the singularly unwarlike task of finding out whether cows had astigmatism. They discovered that 7 percent of them had.

They also found that 32 percent of those they tested were shortsighted and another 25 percent slightly so.

What was the use of this information to the scientists once they'd got it? Well, said Mr Pincher, it indicated that defective vision was more likely to be inherited than acquired by overstraining the eyes, because cows never read small print in a bad light nor sit in the front row at the pictures.

Incidentally, everything Mr Pincher said about cows' eyes is equally true of bulls' eyes, and another item of intelligence he gave me before breakfast was that a horse has a larger eye than an elephant.

There were eggs for breakfast, and they reminded Mr Pincher that you can turn a cockerel into a hen by giving it injections. Scientists at Edinburgh are now trying to go one better than this by giving injections to eggs so that all the chicks will be females when they hatch.

Sometimes fowls change their sex without any assistance from scientists. In the 15th century a cockerel laid an egg at Basle, in Switzerland, and was put on trial for witchcraft. The court found the bird guilty and he or she was publicly burned at the stake.

After breakfast we ennobled the soil and ourselves by planting cabbages. Mr Pincher, who talks just as well 'bending down as he does standing up, said that cabbages were descended from halophytes.

Descended from what? Halophytes, he repeated. A halophyte is a plant that lives by the sea and takes life with a grain of salt.

The modern 20th-century cabbage doesn't look much like its ancestor, but it still likes a little salt with its food. At least, that is what many gardeners think.

Two other vegetables with halophytes in their family tree are carrots and beetroots.

Millions of weeds

CABBAGES, like sugar beet, are a good crop for cleaning the soil because, to do well they need a lot of weeding.

Weeds cost the farmers of Britain millions of pounds a year. By robbing crops of air, light and water they can reduce the value of land by 50 percent.

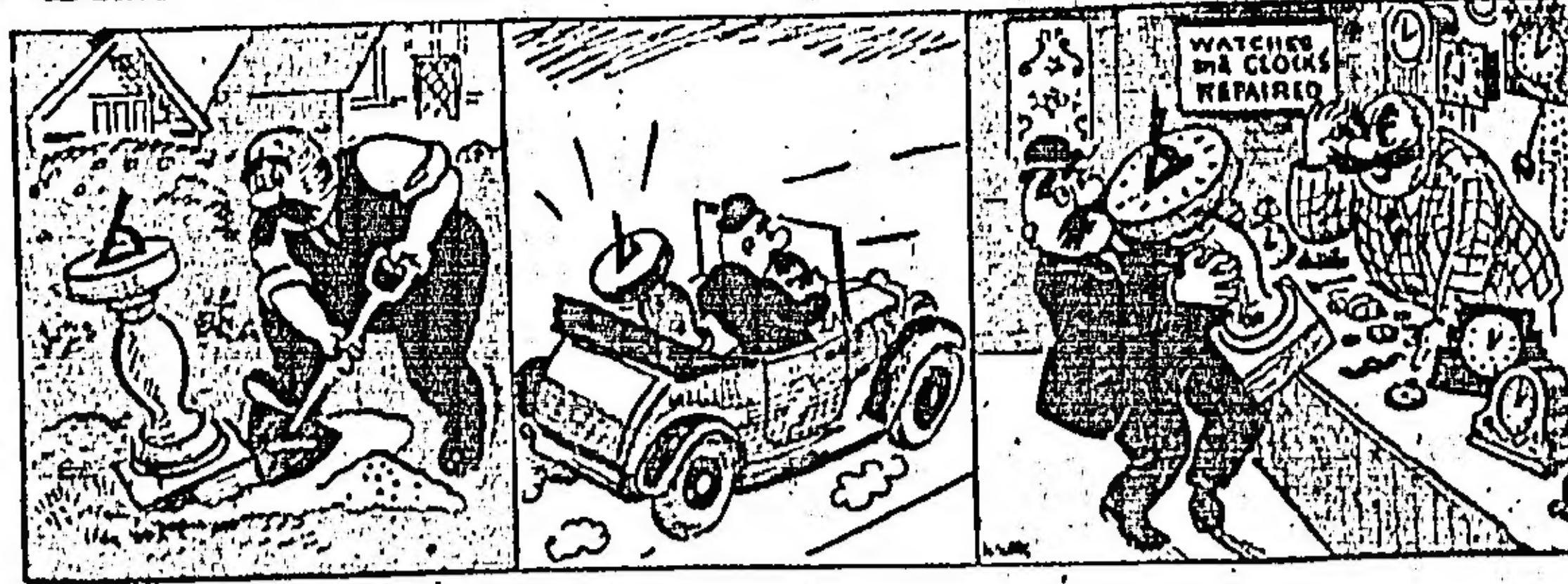
And there is no end to them. Tests made at Rothamsted Agricultural Station have shown that on badly infested land there can be anything up to 300,000,000 weed seeds per acre. A single poppy plant will spread 50,000.

We worked like this for two days. Mr Pincher and I, and then returned to London with our minds made up that, after all, we were not cut out for the soil.

Both of us decided that we'd rather fill our few inches with words than endless acres with cabbages.

DAB... AND FLOUNDER

by Walter



Why the thugs get away with it

PETER DUFFIELD
reports from
PALESTINE

JERUSALEM. SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND British troops and police are in conflict with some 3,000 Jewish terrorist-thugs in Palestine today. And the British are losing. Why?

On one side there is a properly constituted British Army containing machines and men who helped win the recent war. Supporting them are R.A.F. and Royal Navy units, and a highly-organised police force numbering nearly 4,000 Britons.

On the other side is a variety of young Jews ranging from political fanatics to slum thugs.

There are gaps in British Army and Police Intelligence on the Stern Gang and Irgun, but the latest estimates of their strengths are as follows:

Stern Gang: About 1,500 members.

Irgun: About 1,500 operatives—with large numbers of sympathisers, contributors, reconnaissance, and holdup men besides.

Killed 35 Injured ... 117

That is the black record. There are, I believe, five main reasons to account for it.

(1) **ORGANIZATION.** The terrorist "armies" are among the best organised secret societies in history.

The Stern Gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi (the National Military Organisation) are the two main operating Jewish "Resistance" units in Palestine. Both have declared war on the British mandate in Palestine.

The Stern Gang, working in ones or twos, is usually responsible for undisguised assassinations; the Irgun, from which the Stern broke away, for sabotage. Both have the same

aims—to end British rule and to get Palestine and Transjordan as Jewish States.

(2) **THE OPERATION** of the thugs are planned by trained and intelligent men and carried out for them with complete ruthlessness.

THE terrorists fall roughly into two categories, the planner and the operator. Some are highly intelligent students—men without personal ambition, but driven by distorted tuition and violent nationalism into thuggery. Others, the majority, are rough-neck bullies from the dregs of Europe and Palestine.

The majority of terrorist operations are easy—and proportionately difficult to stop.

Alfred E. Conquest, chief of the Hafia C.I.D., was killed by two men in a taxi which speeded past him as he stood alone. That required no great skill, little planning.

The King David Hotel, Goldsmith Club and Acre Prison attacks, however, were planned commando attacks against static positions. They were daring, well-conceived, not over-difficult to British Army-trained men.

(3) **FINANCIAL BACKING.** They are subsidised by dollars from America, by criminals in Palestine, by criminal robbery.

THE 400,000,000 dollars contributed by Zionist sympathisers in the U.S.A. to Palestine Jewry over the mandatory years—and heavily responsible for the improvement of Jewish life in the country—has not all gone into the right hands.

The police here allege that extremists in the U.S. are subsidising terrorism in Palestine, not only in illegal immigration, but in actual terrorism.

A typical trick was the robbery of £25,000 worth of diamonds from a Jewish diamond merchant. Irgun offered to return the diamonds in exchange for £5,000 "contribution" to their cause. The offer was at gunpoint: the merchant paid.

(4) **LOCAL SYMPATHY.** The Jewish population of Palestine, regarding Britain as the common enemy, will not co-operate with us against the local terrorists.

To succeed in keeping law and order any police force in the world must have the support and confidence of the local population.

The Palestine Police Force, for political reasons, has not.

Terrorists in Palestine look like ordinary members of the population. They may sit next to you in a cafe or in a cinema.

Few inhabitants will inform on a terrorist when he is glimpsed during a hold-up or other operation. And the British are rarely warned in advance.

(5) **OPPOSITION.** The British are not fighting back with runs and bombs.

THIS is the most important reason why terrorists flourish and continually outwit the British. THE BRITISH DO NOT FIGHT BACK.

Terrorism has some parallels with the fights of European partisans during the war. These partisans won, and were never stamped out, despite the brutality of the overlords.

The German tactics, the taking of hostages, the burning of villages—these methods are unthinkable.

What methods, then, do the British employ?

The feeding strength of the British Army in Palestine is today 70,000 men, of whom 40 percent are fighting troops, heavily armed and with armoured cars.

And none of these men or machines shoots except in the last extremity of self-defence.

THE ANSWER? IS THERE A REMEDY? There are frank prospects in this country of a further 10, 15, or 20 years of gang warfare. The two remedies usually discussed are (a) political appeasement and (b) political military operations.

Neither is a guaranteed cure. Take (a) first. If the British, or the United Nations, permitted further immigration of Jews (many Palestinians argue) the moderate Jew would turn against the terrorists and stamp them out.

It is a dubious argument, because each batch of immigrants brings with it a proportion of extremists.

Now (b). During the period of so-called "martial law" the British put Tel-Aviv behind wire and under curfew. It stopped the large-scale operations by terrorists: not the small.

And, if continued, it would have brought complete economic disaster to Palestine.

To my mind there is only one possible remedy: to disperse with as much of the Army as possible, and to fight the undoubted terrorist brains with brains.

There is a move now to increase the C.I.D. strength of the Palestine Police Force. That will be the remedy against terrorism. Cunning can only be met with cunning.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"This wasn't just an ordinary quarrel, mother—he wants to buy a lot for our dream home right next to a golf course!"

Thinking Aloud

Oh, how I despise those astral spivs!

by PAUL HOLT

AFTER three years and more of quiet the world has broken out once more in a rash of stories about poltergeists.

At Kongorong, in Australia, "a church disappeared in April and a barn vanished in May." Sixteen miles away, at Mount Gambier, an hotel balcony suddenly rose in the air, sailed over rooftops, then fell in pieces.

Clearly the efforts of a singularly muscular poltergeist.

In Cape Town, where 8,000 people are on the waiting list for a home, one desirable detached bungalow (all mod. conv.) stands empty because a poltergeist raps on walls, bangs doors, mutters and throws glasses.

Even at dear old Borley Rectory, on the Essex-Suffolk border, for countless years the happiest hunting ground of spook investigators, the ghost has started up again.

No, I should not say ghost. Ghosts are respectable creatures, given to the miseries and apt to repeat themselves no doubt, but still deserving our respect and sympathy. Poltergeists are noisy, destructive, stupid, lazy, malevolent. They are the Dead End Kids of the spirit world.

They lack the intelligence and the energy to go about their business of inhabiting other spheres. Some say they are elemental; that is, spirits which have never yet succeeded in finding a home in the human body.

That is probably because no self-respecting body would give them a room. So they go around, fussing and roystering. They make noises in studio scance trumps. They organise messages from the dead. They scare the lives out of little children asleep in their beds of night and pull the hair of old gentlemen nodding over "The Golden Bough."

Worst of all, they both elate and depress old ladies who are lonely. They pretend to be a dear one who has passed over. They pose as Sir Oliver Lodge. The proof of their imposture is the nonsense they talk. They "talk" through the voices of Indian guides or infants, because such characters are apt to be simple-minded. Which suits the design of the astral spiv.

I despise them. But, alas, I believe in them. I have to. If there were not such ghosts and things that go bump in the night, I'd be really scared. Nothing is the frighteningest thing of all.

Such Technique—1

MRS JEAN MANN, M.P. (Coat-bridge, Lancashire) says that, if she did not know the truth, newspaper reports would make her think of the Labour Party was composed of a lot of daff. Idiots and picked mugs.

They do not make me think that. I think these Ministers are pretty smart. First they say something daff, like "two hoots" or "we're eating better now than ever before." Then they wait until a surface rifle of indignation has had time to show. Then they make straight for the nearest platform. The hall is filled by their political opponents who howl their fury.

When they are exhausted, these daff idiots give them a strong shot of Socialist propaganda and go home. It is a technique so sweetly simple I marvel it was never thought of before.

In Their Cups

MRS KENT PARSONS, a member of the National Baby Welfare Council says: "Baby shows? Ugh! I hate them. Big baby babies, jealousy among mothers, and heartbreaks when their babies don't win."

Agreed. All babies look like aging drunks at closing time. Far better to have husband shows, with the prize going to the man with the carefree air.

Harry The Mole

MY spiv friend Harry the Mole called for New York the other day. He left me this note:—

DEAR FRIEND, Getting out of the dear old country these days is worse than going on a commando course. First they inoculate you against smallpox, which is a disease I read about in "Forever Amber" (I like reading). Then you go along to Grosvenor Sq. or Chicken Colonel Platz, to get vaccinated.

Up I turned so early in the morning with a small suitcase full of oranges and several sheets of suppler cabbage. But no good. Even after I had given a fair impression of stage show a fluttering still put me at the end of the queue to wait my turn. Me who haven't been in a queue since they got me to volunteer for Omdurman!

There we were, sitting on school chairs for nine hours, me and some of the sweetest brides that ever broke up a milk's family life, while cute old pros, who looked as if they could split the atom on their thumbs, were given a priority rubdown.

Finally a solemn puss in glasses asked me what I did for a living (which made her blush); said I did I believe in the overthrow of the U.S. Gov. by force and would give her love to Jack Dempsey. They then took my fingerprints. When I came to they asked me

If I had ever had them taken before. Is this the act of an ally, I ask you? Can't we let by-gones be by-gones, after all we have been thru together?

I am going aboard this morning. I have worn out a suit and I stop the customs from looking too hard for such folding matter as I have been able to save from last night's slight wake at the Bag o' Cripps. Shall I send you a crate of dried eggs or "Memoirs of Hecate County?"

Yrs efficiently,
HARRY THE MOLE

Revised Version

A TELEGRAM: "Yes. Meet me Paris Friday." When the world was a gentle place that meant one thing only. But now we have no time for liking. The telegram was a recent heading for an evening paper. The recipient was Mr Bevin, the sender Molotov.

Is there no romance left in this world?

JAMES JOSEPH DONOVAN wrote to his wife Ella: "You brood like a scheming witch. I am determined to be rid of you." To which she replied: "I will drag you to the gutter. I hate you."

All this caused Divorce Commissioner Temple Morris, K.C., to grant a decree nisi, saying that it was in the public interest that this disastrous marriage should be dissolved.

This is most startling. If marriage is a breakable because husband and wife are agreed in hating each other, then the whole affair of matrimony is changed.

And, I think, for the better.

Bar, Bar

THE editor of Debut Mr C. F. J. Handkinson, gives the opinion that the Government, so holes the idea of hereditary titles that it will create no new baronets.

Baronets, yes. They may still be kicked upstairs. They are docile fellows and will do as they are told. They may survive, therefore, if they continue to behave themselves.

Baronets, no. They are bold and bad. They chafe at commands under the chin and gamble away their patronage at Monte Carlo. They must die.

The Government forgets that baronets were originally ennobled by kings as a reward for faith and gallantry. If there are no longer to be rewards for these commodities in public life, may they not become in short supply?

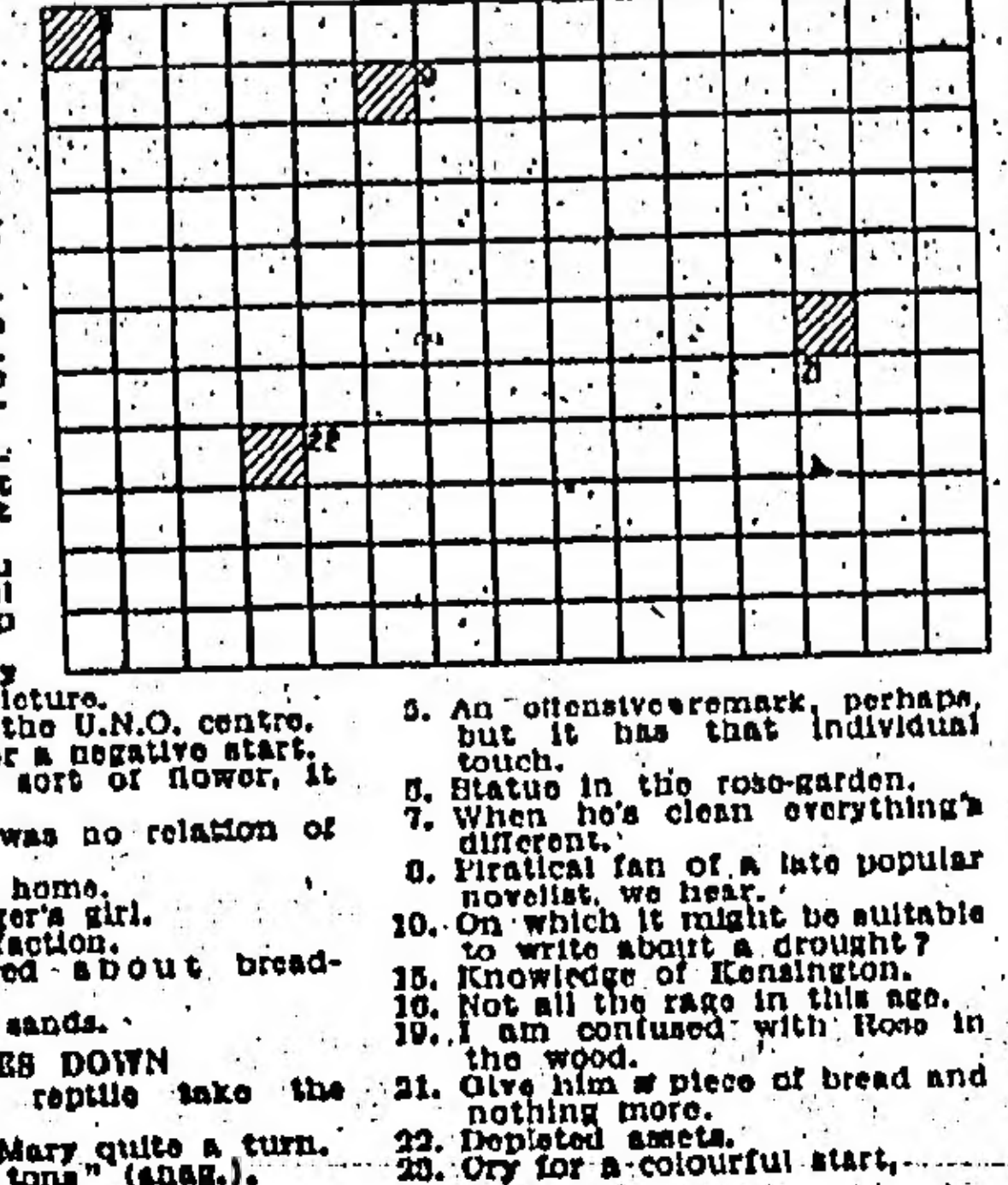
Technique—2

A FRIEND gave his wife £10 for a birthday present. The fool. He should have given her a flower. She would have loved him for it. He should have given her a flower. She would have loved him for it. He should have given her a flower. She would have loved him for it.

Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

1. A sailor and a Scotman on the road.
2. Word of appeal.
3. A room companioned but not entirely alone.
4. A stand to comprehend.
5. Turn a rope for entertainment.
6. Give a service at a cricket match.
7. Where you might be bottled up in a life.
8. Great worry from the picture.
9. Meeting in the U.N.O. centre.
10. Get on after a negative start.
11. A peculiar sort of flower, it seems.
12. This poet was no relation of Crabbe.
13. How not at home.
14. Mr. Bollerger's girl.
15. Short satisfaction.
16. Had-tempered about bread-raising?
17. Philpott's sands.
18. CRUISE DOWN
19. Does this reptile take the count?
20. She gives Mary quite a turn.
21. Off over toss (anag.).



IN the skeleton Crossword the black squares and clue numbers, as well as the words, have been left for the solver to fill in.

Four black squares and four clue numbers have been inserted to give you a start.

The black squares form a symmetrical pattern. One side of the puzzle matches the other and the top and bottom halves correspond. So you can fill in ten more black squares at once to correspond with those given.

Now study the clue numbers. There is a clue 22 Down as well as 23 Across, so there will be a black square above that numbered 22. The word in the corresponding position on the other side of the puzzle must be 23 Down, since that is the only Down clue after 22.

Reasoning in this way, you can complete the puzzle. No words of fewer than three letters are used.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. SAILOR AND SCOTMAN. 2. WORD OF APPEAL. 3. A ROOM COMPANIONED BUT NOT ENTIRELY ALONE. 4. A STAND TO COMPREHEND. 5. TURN A ROPE FOR ENTERTAINMENT. 6. GIVE A SERVICE AT A CRICKET MATCH. 7. WHERE YOU MIGHT BE BOTTLED UP IN A LIFE. 8. GREAT WORRY FROM THE PICTURE. 9. MEETING IN THE U.N.O. CENTRE. 10. GET ON AFTER A NEGATIVE START. 11. A PECULIAR SORT OF FLOWER, IT SEEMS. 12. THIS POET WAS NO RELATION OF CRABBE. 13. HOW NOT AT HOME. 14. MR. BOLLERGER'S GIRL. 15. SHORT SATISFACTION. 16. HAD-TEMPERED ABOUT BREAD-RAISING? 17. PHILPOTT'S SANDS. 18. CRUISE DOWN. 19. DOES THIS REPTILE TAKE THE COUNT? 20. SHE GIVES MARY QUITE A TURN. 21. OFF OVER TOSS (ANAG.).

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE FULL-PAGE FEATURE

RUSSIANS
DON'T NEED
GIRDLES

By Barbara Bundschu

New York. THE women of Leningrad wear worn clothes and hand-me-downs, few of them own hats or lipstick, "but you can't take the feeling for fashion out of women's hearts."

That's the report brought back by fur designer Esther Dorothy from the first post-war Russian fur auctions.

"You should have seen them pouring over my American fashion magazines," Miss Dorothy said of the young women assistants at the auction. They asked her opinion of Russian-made fur coats, she said. First she made sure they would not be offended, then she told them "your coats will keep you warm, but our coats will not only keep you warm, they'll make you beautiful."

Style Is Lacking

Miss Dorothy said Russian women's most evident need, she said, was for a change in style. Most of the women she saw wore "jersey tubes" or "old cotton dresses," she said.

"If you saw a woman in a tailored suit, it looked as if it had been sent her from some other country," she said.

Shoes, she said, were the Russian woman's most evident need. Girdles on sale in their shops, she said, had button closings, "but most Russian women don't need girdles, they haven't anything to hold in."

Lipstick Scarce

Miss Dorothy said the meagre stocks of lipstick in the shops had to be ordered specially, with delivery anywhere from a month to six weeks after order.

Only the upper class and the artist class women wore hats, Miss Dorothy said. Even they had so little lipstick that they use only a little bit around the edge of the lips.

The only evening dress Miss Dorothy saw was on an entertainer in her hotel, presumably required for professional reasons.

The importance of clothes to the Russian woman was illustrated by prices in one shop, Miss Dorothy said. A small fox cape was on sale for HK \$1,200; a piece of priceless antique brocade could be had for HK\$100.

"There's lots of caviar," Miss Dorothy said, "but very few green vegetables"—United Press.

New Materials

Will Not Burn

New York.—Dresses which will not burn are being displayed in New York at the International Textile Exposition.

Various fire-resisting garments have been on the market for years, but they have been made of heavy materials which had not attracted women.

The new materials, however, are thin. The manufacturers claim that they would also be useful as bed covers as most of the hazards of smoking in bed would be removed.

BEACH WEAR

IN choosing beach wear, it's best to concentrate on a basic subdued colour, preferably a pastel, and search for cool informality in the fabric and design of the clothes.

The outfit on the left can be worn on a hot day in town as well as on the beach. It is a two-piece dress in natural canvas-weave rayon, the cap-sleeved bodice buttoning with mother-of-pearl buttons to a collarless neckline in front, and slashed from neck to waist at the back. Over this goes a pleated divided skirt.

With this two-piece are worn scarlet canvas-weave wedge sandals and a huge matching shoulder bag—it is a French bag, but can easily be made at home. Material is canvas-weave rayon lined oil silk, which ties in a drawstring under the flap.

The hat is a classic in fine straw with all-over stitching in scarlet and a side silk tassel to match.

Right is an unusual one-piece play-suit from America in natural linen, buttoning-through with outside pearl buttons. Note the lingerie shoulder-line and cuff edge to the bodice. The crownless coarse straw hat is slotted with a bright silk square.



Accent on youth



Ballets from the beach... the child on the right wears a cotton dress with draw-strings at bodice and waist, making it easy to iron. Companion wears fully-gathered pants, with sides slit to form pockets, and a tiny bolero, both in a deck chair striped cotton.

—Jottings—

IN SYDNEY the shortage of laundry soap has been so acute that housewives were using toilet soap for the weekly washing. It cost five times as much, but there was no choice since neither bar soap nor soap powder was available. The shortage was peculiar to Sydney and did not prevail in other sections of Australia.

AMERICA has had a soap shortage, too. One American in Hongkong has sent "made in America" brands to her people in "the land of plenty." "I don't like more than her grandmother? Don't be too sure," says an American scientist, Prof. E. Jellinek of Yale University has found that chronic alcoholism among American women has decreased markedly since 1910.

IN ENGLAND, twice as many couples want to adopt children as there are children to be adopted. A similar situation prevails in the United States and Canada.

In the United States, land of contests, poultry raisers are vying to produce "the Chicken of Tomorrow." It will have outside legs and a breast large enough to cut into chicken steaks—if the contest promoters achieve their aim.

WHY is it that British men wear shorts gracefully while Americans, even those long resident in Hongkong, somehow always look a bit ill at ease and awkward in them?

Try These Recipes For
An Aussie Meal

By DIXIE TAYLOR

IF you had dinner in an Australian home, you would have English-type cooking and a menu that emphasised meat and vegetables.

That is the report from Australians residing in the Colony and from wives who spent the war years there.

Lamb is Australia's favourite meat, although beef runs it a close second and rabbit is eaten a great deal. Fish and shellfish are plentiful, and the continent produces a great variety of vegetables and fruits. As a usual thing two vegetables are served with dinner. Fresh fruit with ice cream is a popular sweet.

Mrs J. W. Cable, Hongkong resident whose home was in Melbourne, contributed today's menu for a typical Australian dinner. The suggestions are of particular interest since the Colony gets so much of its food from Australia.

O O O

Here is the menu:

Mutton broth
Grilled lamb chops with tomato puree
Spinach
Carrots with parsley
Peach Melba

Mutton broth as the Australians make it is a clear, thick soup. Place two pounds of neck or shank of mutton (Australian mutton, of course) in a stock pot and cover with about two quarts of cold water. Bring to a boil. Add onions and carrots which have been chopped fine, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer three hours.

Remove the bones, strain the soup, and let it set until the fat has come to the top and can be skimmed off. Reheat the soup and serve. Barley may be added with the vegetables if desired.

O O O

Australians like open fire cooking—perhaps because they lead an active life and often prepare outdoor meals. The Australian lamb chops for your Australian dinner must be grilled over an open fire to get the proper flavour, Mrs Cable said.

Allow two loin lamb chops for each person. Cook them on a wire rack placed on a chaffin in which the fire has burned to coals. Turn frequently and salt and pepper to taste. If you don't have a grill, it's easy to fashion one out of bits of wire shaped to fit over the chaffin. And it's important to have a low fire—not a blazing one.

Serve the chops with a tomato puree made by cooking minced or fresh tomatoes with a bit of butter, straining, and thickening with flour.

Australians prepare spinach in the usual way, cutting off the stems, washing it several times, and steaming it in practically no water.

The carrots are sliced, boiled, and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter or margarine. Chopped parsley is stirred in and sprinkled over the top just before serving, making a colourful dish and giving the carrots a different flavour.

O O O

For the peach melba, use two halves of canned peaches for each person. Fill with ice cream and top with red jam, preferably strawberry or raspberry.

Here is the ice cream recipe used in the Cable household:

4 tablespoons powdered milk
2 tablespoons white sugar
1 small tin evaporated milk

Mix the powdered milk with a little water and work it to a paste with all lumps dissolved. Add the sugar and the evaporated milk which has been thinned with an equal amount of water. Flavour as desired. Beat thoroughly with a rotary egg beater or a spoon. Put in a refrigerator tray, and freeze for your bath or shower. Dry your feet thoroughly, and be sure to use plenty of talcum powder. When you can avoid it, don't sit around in sweat-soaked clothing.

The recipe makes one refrigerator tray of ice cream and serves six to eight persons when combined with fruit.

Another cookery idea from Mrs Cable is the use of pumpkin as a vegetable. Baked pumpkin is almost always served with roasts in Australia, she said. The pumpkin is cleaned, peeled, cut into slices, and baked along with the meat. Australians also serve pumpkin boiled and mashed and sometimes combine it with creamed potatoes.

WANT TO KEEP COOL?

HERE are some hints on how you can keep cool—or at least cooler—in Hongkong's steaming weather.

CLOTHING: Wear loose clothing in light colours. Silky fabrics, such as print rayon, are cooler than linen. Change underwear and socks or stockings daily or twice a day. Wear a minimum of jewellery—it looks hot and feels hot.

FOOD: Eat less than normally. Cut down on bread and potatoes and eat more fruits and salads. Fish is less heating than meat. Take plenty of water and cooling drinks, but not too much ice.

SLEEP: Have a tepid bath every night before going to bed. Keep your bedroom cool by closing windows and lowering blinds until sundown.

COSMETICS: Use smaller quantities of rouge, lipstick and powder, and change it more frequently. Minimise the discomfort of perspiration by liberal use of talcum powder, especially on the feet and be-

tween the toes, behind the knees, and down the backbone. Use a deodorant daily.

PRICKLY HEAT: Sunbathing will help—but take it easy at first, allowing only 10 minutes' exposure to each side. Use an antiseptic soap for your bath or shower. Dry your skin thoroughly, and be sure to use plenty of talcum powder. When you can avoid it, don't sit around in sweat-soaked clothing.

EXERCISE: Some exercise is all right, but don't overdo it. To play tennis two hours in a blazing sun without a rest is asking for trouble—the more so if you follow up immediately with cold drinks in quantity. The milder forms of exercise are better—and swimming, of course.

Above all, **KEEP CALM.** Losing your temper makes you hotter—and the physical heat, steamed up by the mental heat, takes a long time to die down. Try to be relaxed and strive for a detached viewpoint on your worries.

Americans
Will Wear
Long Skirts

By Dorothy Roe

New York. DESPITE parades, placards and the return of long skirts, American women "will wear 'em and like 'em" this autumn, an Associated Press survey of stores, stylists and customers indicated.

Happily oblivious of such organised resistance as the "Little Below The Knee Club" in Dallas and teen-age demonstrations in other parts of the country, store executives from New Orleans to Minneapolis and from Seattle to New York reported almost unanimously that the new longer-skirted autumn fashions are selling like hot-cakes. This, at a time when some informal polls indicate that women dislike them.

Opposition Expected

Dane F. Hahn, manager of the ready-to-wear group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said: "Acceptance of longer skirts is good throughout the country. To every action there is a reaction, and the present reaction to long skirts are merely emphasising the importance of the trend."

"In some quarters they may not be immediately accepted, but in general the public will go for longer dresses."

Collegians Buy Them

Tobe and Associates of New York, merchandising consultants to stores throughout the country, reported: "Longer skirts already have been accepted. Even college girls are buying them. The mass acceptance, however, is not for extreme lengths, but for those approximately 14 to 15 inches from the floor."

(Editor's Note: This is three to four inches longer than the "old" style now worn in the Colony.)

All Ages Like Trend

Typical of retail store comment was that of Ralph Lech, buyer of women's dresses and misses' coats, suits and dresses for Saks Fifth Avenue, New York. He said:

"We have found no customer resistance whatever to longer dresses. Women of all ages are crazy about them."

Then there was the Boston lady who wrote Associated Press columnist Hal Boyle, commenting on his column on "Frantic Female Fashions."

"Must we go on accepting fashion as an Act of God?" she asked.—Associated Press.

21 YEARS—AND
CLOTHES ARE
JUST THE SAME

By PATRICIA LENNARD

Women's clothes on sale in Regent-street, which is celebrating its coming of age, are very similar to those of 21 years ago.

It is the figure that has changed. In 1926, women had the boyish silhouette. Hair was cropped short, bobbed, shingled, even binged, and pushed under the cloche hat, as enveloping and about as flattering as a coal scuttle.

Apart from her figure, however, her clothes as Virginia's sketches show, are very much like those seen at recent fashion shows.

There is, for example, a 1926 day frock which needs little, apart from to-day's figure, to bring it up to date. It has side pleats, a pleated tunic skirt and detachable shoulder cape, current fashions right now.

Right is the classic suit of 21 years back, depressingly tubular and paired off with the cloche hat. Left is basically the same suit, but is this year's style.

The hip-hugging jacket and straight skirt is almost identical with that on its right, but a certain amount of shoulder padding, longer skirt and an off-the-face adaptation of the cloche—makes the outfit unmistakably 1947.



OBTAINABLE AT THE FOLLOWING SELECTED STORES

The Hong Kong Dispensary, Colonial Dispensary

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Sole Agents:

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Over
thirty?time to start using
HORMONE CREAM BY

Colonial Dames

(Hollywood)

After thirty, each new birthday warns that Nature is "cutting down" on certain skin-beautifying elements, which she supplies so generously in youth.



USE COLONIAL DAMES HORMONE CREAM. Tonight & every night and thrill to a New Complexion Frithness.

Rich, Luxurious, loaded with Lipoids—and containing 26,250 I.U. ESTROGENIC HORMONES which your skin can absorb.

One Sale At CHINA EMPORIUM LTD. & Other Leading Stores. Sole Agents: NAN KANG CO. Union Building, Hong Kong.

1-Minute Mask



A smoother, brighter look—in just one minute!

Give your skin this heavenly quick complexion "pick-up." Spread a cool white Mask of Pond's Vanishing Cream over all your throat and face, except eyes. "Kerolytic" action of the Cream loosens tiny dead skin scales and stubborn dirt particles. Dissolves them.

After one minute, wipe off the Mask. You'll thrill to your softer skin. It looks lighter, feels smoother, takes make-up beautifully! Smooth, ungreasy powder base! Slip on a light coat of Pond's Vanishing Cream, and leave it on. Smoothing! Holds powder for hours!

Trade Inquiries to: L. D. SEYMOUR & CO., INC. 43 French Bank Building, Hong Kong, China.

MILLION TONS
OF SHIPPING

By the end of the year the output of Britain's shipyards will be greatly in excess of Government estimates.

The supply position has proved less stringent than anticipated, the shipyard stocks helping to mitigate the effect of cuts.

Shipbuilders now believe that the

national output of new merchant tonnage for the year will be nearer 1,000,000 tons gross than the 750,000 tons expected in some Government quarters.

The Clyde will almost certainly maintain its one-third share of this production. It is launching on an average more than 45,000 tons a month.

The output of the Tyne shipyards follows the Clyde, but running close are Sunderland and Belfast.

Nylons
51 • 54 • 66

51 GAUGE \$ 8.00
54 GAUGE \$11.50
66 GAUGE \$14.00

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COMPANY LIMITED
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500,000 WANT TO LEAVE BRITAIN

ABOUT half a million persons have definitely decided to emigrate from the United Kingdom; and only the shortage of transportation is delaying their departure, a United Press survey reveals.

The number of inquiries received by officials indicates that the total of prospective emigrants would be greatly increased if the transportation problem was not so great.

Most of the migration will be within the British Commonwealth, principally to the Dominions. The United States is the destination of most of those leaving the Commonwealth, with only negligible numbers applying for permission to move to Latin American countries and other non-English speaking nations.

By far the largest number of people want to go to Australia. Australian officials in London said they had received 220,000 applications (estimated to represent 400,000 persons) for free or assisted passage.

Although Australia has a target of 70,000 immigrants yearly, it is expected that there will be only 6,000 by the end of this year and 12,000 next year. Applications on hand fulfil the target for the next five years.

However, these figures do not include those who pay their own fares and travel either by sea or air, with delays up to about a year in obtaining passage.

South Africa expects 16,000 to 20,000 immigrants this year, with 35,000 registered applications on the waiting list in London.

New Zealand expects 1,000 to 1,500 immigrants under the government assistance programme by the end of the year. But transportation is crowded by immigrants who pay their own way.

During 18 months from September 30, 1945, to March 31, 1947, there were 55,875 immigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada—a monthly rate of more than 3,000. Transportation is limited and crowded.

Southern Rhodesia has 250 to 300 immigrants monthly, with 6,000 on waiting list. Immigration is restricted to persons with special skills.

The United States quota for British immigrants is 67,721 yearly, which has not been filled. The London office, which is the largest of four in the United Kingdom, issued 6,599 visas in the year ended June 30, 1946, and 11,462 visas in the year ended June 30—United Press.

USE HATPINS, SAY POLICE

Detroit women are using hatpins again—on the advice of the police.

Chief of the women police division, Miss Eleanor Hutzler, said a hatpin or other sharp object had a good effect on accessories.

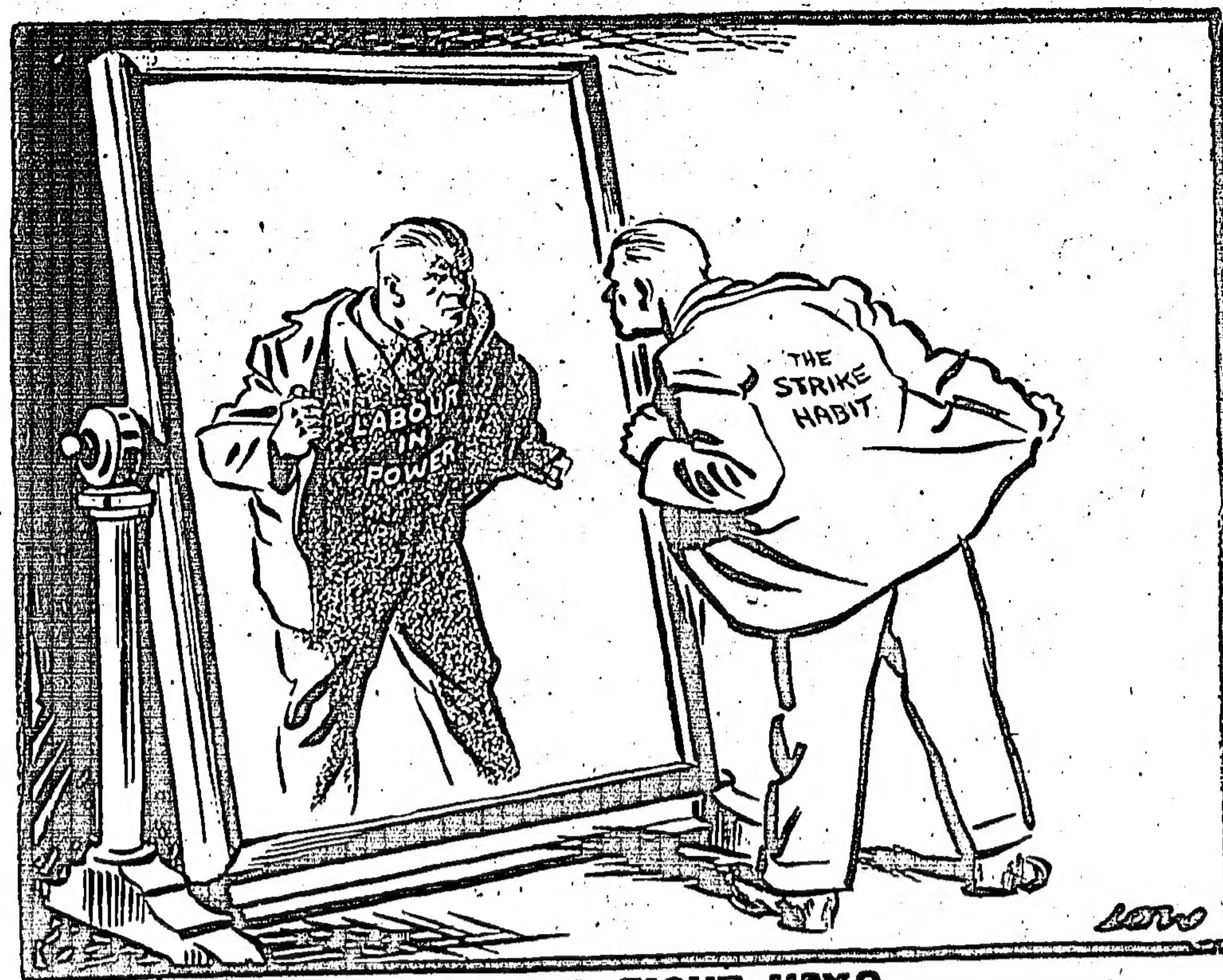
"But pins are best—the longest the better," she counselled.

Her four-point advice, to women walking at night:

Always be conscious that you are exposed to danger. If accosted run up to the nearest porch and ring the doorbell.

Walk by the pavement to increase vision. Don't carry a purse with a swinging motion. Better still, carry your needle in a small purse which fits into a pocket.

"Scream like mad" if you are attacked.



WANT A FIGHT, HEY?

(Copyright in All Countries)

How far will playing at politics get the TUC?

NEW TRANSPORT HOUSE REPORT TELLS OF PRESSURE ON ATTLEE WHEN HIS MINISTERS FAIL TO PLEASE THE TRADE UNIONS...

by Trevor Evans

WHICH course does the Trades Union Congress wish to follow: junior partnership under the Government or sturdy independence?

It is not easy to have both. It is not easy to be the backstairs influence in shaping the policy of a Socialist Government and at the same time establish better relations with free enterprise.

Just now, however, the evidence seems to show that the T.U.C. is getting more and more interested in Whitehall.

Talent exodus

FIRST it is attempting a policy which is robbing itself of its own leaders. Insistence on full-time participation in running State concerns has already seriously affected trade union organisation. I calculate that more than 50 trade union leaders have secured full-time State jobs on regional and national bodies.

Nearly one-fifth of the General Council of two years has already disappeared for this reason.

Lord Citrine, Ebbey Edwards, and shop-assistants' leader Sir Joseph Hallsworth, are being followed by Jack Benstead, of

the railwaymen, Bussey of the electricians—and others are being made to Arthur Deakin. These men have taken with them a generation of experience.

But apart entirely from this drift into lucrative State employment, the T.U.C. now reveals a story of comings and goings between Transport House and Downing-street which must make surprising reading for many of its own members.

The story comes out between the lines of the General Council's annual report to be considered at Southport.

Here we can read of "pressures" and "compromises" which hint at times at strained relations not only between the T.U.C. and the Cabinet but between Mr Attlee and his own Ministers.

Take this for an example: Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture appointed a small committee to investigate food distribution. It did not include a nominee from the trade unions. Promptly, the T.U.C. demanded an explanation.

Mr Williams said he wanted a few experts to report quickly. He thought it was better to have non-representative people who could contact him quickly without having to work through their organisations.

This was not good enough for the General Council, who went to Mr Attlee and complained. Mr Attlee stood by Mr Williams' but he added: "This exception is without prejudice to the general principle of consultation with the T.U.C."

False step

MR JOHN WILMOT, Supply Minister, however, was not so lucky. He selected a couple of advisory committees. Each contained a trade union leader, but Mr Wilmot had picked his own men without consulting the unions first. He explained why he had done this, The T.U.C. did not accept his explanation.

Once again Mr Attlee had to decide.

This time he went against his Minister. Mr Wilmot had to appoint the two nominees of the General Council. His own selections were dropped.

But Mr Attlee himself had to compromise on the next issue raised by the General Council.

Mr Shinwell, the Fuel Minister originally intended that electricity under the State should be run by a Central Authority consisting of both full and part-time members. The General Council didn't like that. It feared that the full-time members would be technical experts and the trade union men would get only the part-time jobs.

Said the General Council: "This arrangement is unsatisfactory, because insufficient weight would be given to our members, and because a clash of responsibilities to their unions and the Central Authority would be likely to arise."

So strongly did the General Council feel about this part-time business that once again it reported the business to Mr Attlee. Apparently he took an

important view of it, too, because he had with him Mr Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr Shinwell, and Mr Alfred Barnes when Lord Dukeston (still referred to in parts of the report as Charlie Dukes) led in the trade union team.

Concession

THIS is how the argument went in effect.

Lord Dukeston to Mr Attlee: "You appointed two trade union leaders to the National Coal Board and we thought that was a pattern."

Mr Attlee replied: "No, that was no pattern. If it had been we would have a growing band of official administrators which might not be in the national interest. We run the Bank of England with a board on which sit both full and part-time directors."

Lord Dukeston: "That's different. In this scheme for electricity the engineers will be the real administrators, while the part-time men would become mere advisers."

Again Mr Attlee compromised. He undertook to increase the number of full-time jobs, and gave one to a trade union leader.

A little grudgingly, the T.U.C. observes: "This was accepted as an appreciable improvement."

In other words the T.U.C. seems to favour full-time jobs or nothing.

Now it may be argued that this is a strange stand for the T.U.C. to make—

(a) When it must have known that Lord Citrine, one of the outstanding trade union leaders of the last 20 years, was to be chairman of this very electricity authority the argument was about:

(b) When one of its most influential members, Mr George Gibson manages to be a member of the council and a member of the board of the Bank of England at the same time.

Question

THE question which seems to need an answer, therefore, is this:—

Is the T.U.C. set on a policy of playing politics—even to the extent of denuding itself of its own most experienced leaders?

The Guilds Of The City Of London:
Ninth And Final Article

THE MEANING OF THE TEASEL

By BARRY PEAK

IN keeping with the other great City Companies, the history of the Clothworkers' Company is one that delves into a distant past when London was fashioning its future and the saga of British commerce was in the melting pot of destiny.

It was in the year 1528 that the grant of a Royal Charter incorporated the Clothworkers' Company under its present constitution, and was an amalgamation of two much older Guilds—the Fullers, dating from 1480 and the Shearmen who came into being in the year 1507.

Records show that these Guilds functioned before these dates, and were in their turn, branches of the old Weavers' Company, which is probably the oldest of all the City Guilds.

FULLERS & SHEARMEN

As the Clothworkers' Company was born of the Fullers, it is necessary to trace the story of the ancient Fullers' Guild. The Fullers had a Hall in Billiter Street, and it was their business to work up the cloth, for which purpose they used the teasel, a plant with large heads or burs. As a result the teasel has always been an emblem in the Company's coat-of-arms. Similarly, the Shearmen occupied themselves in the shearing or levelling off of the finished cloth, and were close neighbours of the Fullers. The two branches of the same trade brought them together both commercially and socially.

The Fullers, however, considered themselves the more important of the two above mentioned Guilds, and when the order of precedence of the 12 Great Companies were, as what in olden languages, is historically known as "setts" ordained and agreed, the Lord Mayor ordained that the twelfth place in civic precedence be awarded to the Shearmen. The Dyer's Company, who contested the Claim, were ordered by the Court of Aldermen "lovingly and cheerfully" to follow the Shearmen without any further strife or debate.

The Clothworkers' Company which ranks as the junior of the 12 Great Guilds flourished, and to illustrate this it is interesting to quote the following greeting from Elkanah Settle in 1694 to Sir Thomas Lane, Lord Mayor and a Clothworker.

"The grandeur of England is to be attributed to the Golden Fleece, the wealth of the loom, making England a second Peru. The silk-worm is no spinster of ours and our wheel and our web are wholly the Clothworkers. Though our naval commerce brings us both the 'or' and the 'argent', yet when, thoroughly examined, it will be found it is your cloth sends out to fetch them...."

The origin of the clothworking trade in England is due to the embargo placed by King Edward III on the export of English wool to Flanders. This embargo kept the industry in England.

GOOD WORKMANSHIP

The primary duty of the Company was to ensure good and honest workmanship and to work for the maintenance of fair wages and conditions of work. This was a worthy project and did much in making for a happy industry. A system of apprenticeship also ensured that there was a continuous supply of

skilled craftsmen to the trade, and the Company took complete control of this venture.

It was thus that genuine Clothworkers of London came under the protective wing of the Company, the Master and Wardens holding the right to search and seize where they thought fit, and as a result kept a stern and watchful eye over denizens, "fellens" and "foreign workmen." Through the years, the Company worked unceasingly to improve conditions of work, rates of pay, standard of work and the furtherance of honest and decent trading.

In keeping with other great City Companies, the Clothworkers' do much financially to assist many educational and other charities. The City and Guilds Institute, founded in 1878, is a classical example of the good work done by the Company, and although the annual endowment is £8,000, a total of no less than £300,000 has been donated to date. In 1874, the Company founded the Clothworkers' Departments (Textiles and Dyeing) at Leeds University. The buildings were completed in 1902, and the total amount donated to date, including building, is £426,000. To this must be added an annual grant of no less than £10,500. The Company are trustees of just 100 separate trusts, administered entirely free of cost.

The beautiful Hall and offices of the Clothworkers' Company, opened in 1680 by the Prince Consort, was destroyed entirely by enemy aerial bombardment on May 11, 1941. All the contents were lost except those in the strong rooms. There were in all less than 10 separate fires during the previous night, which were extinguished by a loyal and brave staff. But on the Sunday morning, a sheet of flame bore down from adjoining premises and both the Hall and most of the property in Mincing Lane and Mark Lane was destroyed.

THE SALVAGE

Happily the Charters, deeds, old books and plate were saved, and among this old plate are some interesting specimens—the Loving Cup and Rosewater Dish and Ewer presented by Samuel Pepys on the occasion of his Mastership in 1677, and, as an example of modern art, the gold Loving Cup presented in 1928 on the Company's 400th anniversary by another past Master, Sir Edgar Horne. The earliest piece of plate held by the Company in the Burnell Rosewater Dish dated 1605.

At their first meeting after this fire in World War II, the Master, Thomas Girtin, expressed the feeling of the members of the Clothworkers' Company when he said:

"Gentlemen, though our loss be, surely it is but the outer casing and shell of the Company that has gone—the whole care and heart and spirit of the Company remains, of course, as sound as ever."

"Gentlemen, should we not feel privileged that in these times when so much has to be done, you and I are here to take our part? After all, who are we Clothworkers that we should expect immunity from these wartime troubles that have to be shared by everyone?"

"One last word. In their wisdom our forefathers some centuries ago chose a motto for the Company, and that was 'In God we trust'. This motto still stands unchallenged over our erstwhile entrance. In our larger national—nay, international—affairs, no less than in our own smaller and nearer Company life, may we never lose sight of these words known to every Clothworker. My trust is in God alone."

LETTER FROM PARIS

2,000,000 ARE COMING BACK

IN the Champs Elysees the chestnut trees turn brown. Dead leaves crackle under foot.

But here in Paris the falling leaf, the fading tree, are no sad presage of winter—unless, you are thinking of the fuel shortage and the fact that even now the price of coal on the black market is \$25 a ton.

No. They mean that it is September, and that the 2,000,000 Parisians who have left the place deserted are coming back.

There will be no special welcome for the homecomers from Deauville or Cannes, where maharajahs and film stars cluster as thick as diamonds on a bracelet.

THOSE for whom the flags will be put out are the laundresses, the cobblers and the keepers of dozens of little restaurants from whose doors I have been sadly turned by the notice, "Back September."

So acutely has the absence of the laundresses been felt now,

that, visiting one princely headquarters of Unesco at the Majestic Hotel, I found an elegant executive wandering around with his dirty linen in a bag, crying for pity.

MAYBE the August closing of the "International Surrealist Exhibition" was less vital to human happiness.

But now, any who have the fancy, may walk under the shower bath which is part of the show and admire, among other curiosities, a "picture" composed of champagne bottles, a woman's head, and a cage of white mice. These objects—except the head—are real, not drawn or painted.

BELT-TIGHTENING Britons may regard all this frivolity with some sourness.

Well may the French be gay, they say, with most foods off the ration except bread and butter, coffee and sugar, cheese and milk—and wine, which is being decontrolled any minute.

By EVELYN IRONS

Indignant and envious BTBs might also consider that in the crazy spiral of prices and wages, wages still lag far behind. Those eggs cost 7½d. to 10d. each.

In this capital of one of the world's richest dairying countries there is no milk except for children, the old and the sick.

WHEN I went to some dress shows I saw mannequins teetering with tiny steps in skirts banded tightly round their legs 12-in. from the ground.

Progress was further hampered because they had difficulty in seeing over the tops of their high, yashmak-type coat collars.

Some of them fainted in their tight-laced corsets which gave them a 21-in. waist and that grandmotherly affliction, green-sickness.

SECRET AGENT

The story of one of Britain's master spies in the war

On November 19, 1946, Lieut.-Commander Patrick O'Leary, D.S.O., R.N., went to Buckingham Palace to receive the George Cross from the King for—according to the citation—

"...HIS EXCEPTIONAL WORK ORGANISING THE ESCAPE OF ALLIED OFFICERS AND MEN FROM FRANCE, FOR HIS REFUSAL UNDER TORTURE TO BETRAY HIS COMRADES, AND FOR HIS GREAT MORAL AND PHYSICAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF HIS FELLOW PRISONERS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

Behind this announcement lies the story of a British secret agent who, working among the Germans, was responsible for the escape of more than 600 Allied prisoners, who had "eliminated" many German agents, had been betrayed by a member of his own organisation, and was ultimately captured, tortured and thrown into Dachau Concentration Camp.

Below Lieut.-Commander O'Leary tells the story of his work as a secret agent. In civil life he is a Belgian doctor. His real name is Albert Edward-Marie Guerisse.

by Lieut.-Com.

PATRICK O'LEARY, GC, DSO, RN.

A FEW months ago an Englishman was shot in Paris by the police while resisting arrest. He was a traitor—wanted by us—and I was called to identify the body. I recognised him. A former sergeant in the Army, he was one of the few Britons who took German money to betray nearly 200 secret agents of the organisations working for Britain during the war in German-controlled Europe.

I will call him "X"—for he still has relatives and I have no desire to cause them pain.

I first met him in Marseilles. He was spending far more money—on women and wine—than he was paid by our organisation. But before we could settle with him he fled to Germany.

Now comes the extraordinary part of the story. Britain wanted him after the war ended—to hang—as a traitor. The French wanted him—to shoot him—for having betrayed scores of patriots. And when he was captured the arguing between British and French dragged on so long that he escaped—and fled to the American zone.

He brazenly approached the U.S. authorities, told them he was a secret British agent and proceeded to reveal to them the caches where the Nazis had hidden vast loot.

The Americans were so impressed that they gave him the rank of captain, and while British and French Intelligence men were searching for him he was driving around in staff cars and living like a lord!

Fate overtook him at last. He fled again, this time to a Paris brothel, where a woman hid and fed him.

By chance a local innkeeper mentioned his suspicions to the police.

"Here is a man," he said, living with Madame Y and never going out by day. We see him only at night."

Met by bullets

THE police broke into the traitor's room—to be met by bullets. Then one of the police—using the traitor's mistress as a shield—drew his own gun and shot the man dead.

How was it that I, a Belgian doctor, should become known to the world as Lieut.-Commander Patrick O'Leary, R.N.—and eventual head of "Pat," an organisation, that worked for years under the noses of the Germans?

When the Belgian Army capitulated, I was left at Dunkirk and taken to England in the trawler Westward Ho.

I went back to France within 48 hours to help.

I commandeered a car, and on "borrowed" petrol and oil began the long trek to the Mediterranean coast.

I fell in with a contingent of Czechs, travelled with them to Sète, on the south coast, and reached Gibraltar by sea.

In the meantime there was a French motorist, Le Rhin, with steam up at Marseilles.



Banners out in Lille as Lieut.-Commander O'Leary speaks after the liberation to people he had worked among secretly, during the war.

On board her was a French Secret Service man, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Claude Perle, and an enchanting girl, Mlle. Bayard, who was one of the war's most romantic figures. She was later to be the only woman officer to serve in a British naval vessel after both she and Lieutenant Perle were drowned when their ship was torpedoed off the Azores in 1942.

Perle had told his crew that the ship Le Rhin would be sailing for Casablanca, but he had made up his mind to hand her over to the British.

And he was determined to lay hands on every item of equipment that he could seize before the Germans beat him to it.

A mutiny

LE RHIN sailed from Marseilles, with a cargo valued at £500,000.

As soon as she reached the Straits of Gibraltar she swung off her course and put into the harbour.

Before she dropped anchor, Lieutenant Perle and I had a mutiny.

I had arrived in Gibraltar the day before—and now put out for Le Rhin in a small launch with a naval boarding party.

The fight was gory and brief. The mutineers were taken ashore and Le Rhin sailed for Britain. I was aboard her as ship's doctor.

We arrived at Barry Docks and proceeded to sell the cargo, which, by international law, was prize.

It realised a half-million sterling—and this was handed over to the Air Ministry for the purchase of Spitfires.

The ship—which was also prize—was transferred to the Royal Navy and became HMS Fidelity, one of the "Q" (or mystery) ships which were later to do amazing secret work.

The British authorities were not slow to show their gratitude.

On the officers of Le Rhin, all foreigners, they bestowed the unique honour of commissions in the Royal Navy. I thus became Lieut.-Commander Patrick O'Leary, R.N.—the first name that came to my mind when asked what British name I would choose.

Job for spies

WE promptly went into training for the hazardous job of sabotage and the landing of secret agents on the coast of France, and sailed from Liverpool in HMS Fidelity with several British spies aboard.

We were to land them on the southern coast of France and pick up ten British officers who had been whisked away from the Germans by one of the escape organisations.

We sailed in a convoy bound for Gibraltar.

Fidelity had been given her coat of grey, was heavily armed and to all intents and purposes a British man-of-war.

But one evening we received our orders by radio and quietly dropped out of the convoy.

As soon as we were clear every man seized a paint brush and by dawn the hull and superstructure of Fidelity had a coat of bright yellow paint.

The guns had vanished behind canvas-bull cabins, and outside the cabins, jolting in deck chairs, were boxes of "girls" in scanty frocks, but in reality gunners at action stations!

The "Q" ship Fidelity had become a merchantman on her lawful business.

The plan was that I should be in charge of the landing party, and we left our parent ship in a small launch, complete with the British spies and their equipment, including radio transmitters.

A red scarf

AT dawn one morning we nosed our way into a tiny fishing village. There on the jetty was a man with a red scarf.

"Do you know the way to Montpellier?" I asked him, and he immediately gave me the pre-arranged reply:

"No. I'm a stranger and I don't know this country."

We drew alongside, landed our agents, and I then asked where the ten officers were.

The contact replied that they would be ready within a few minutes.

That delay was our undoing. A fisherman ran to the Customs office and the official there promptly telephoned the French naval authorities at Port Vendre.

They ordered a cutter out to investigate.

Noticing some of the commotion I put the launch astern and made it full speed for the open sea and the protection of HMS Fidelity.

But it was too late.

The French cutter La Cerbere had been standing by with steam up.

In prison

SHE was four times as fast as our launch and we stood no chance of escape.

There was nothing to do but to try to bluff it out. We flung everything that might identify us over the side, and were then hauled aboard the cutter for interrogation.

We soon found ourselves in prison at Port Vendre.

When questioned I said that I was a de Gaulle trying to escape into Spain.

A week later we were moved to the naval prison at Toulon and there I admitted my true identity, but before anything further could happen I was moved to St Hippolyte de Port, near Nîmes.

But I wasn't there for long.

One of the N.C.O.s smuggled a small file into my cell, and after what seemed countless hours of work I cut through the iron bars that blocked the small window.

I would never get the job done, but at last the bars were ready to lift out. I kept them in position with lumps of bread until I was ready to make my dash for freedom.

I escape

I DECIDED that lunch hour—when most of the prisoners were lining up for food, the guards and sentries mingled with them—offered the best possibilities.

THE degrading scenes in Hamburg, when maniacal Jews put up a futile resistance against the forces of law and order, are not likely to be forgotten. These people have once again justified their condemnation, even from Hitlerism.

There was a time when all nations condemned Hitler and his clique for their persecution of Jews in Germany, and even although the civilised world still thinks of the German *modus operandi* as horrible, many are inclined to the belief that the sympathy once felt for Jews cast out of Germany was misplaced.

The reports of the Hamburg dismemberment make unpleasant reading, and the decent mind recoils from the picture of troops using force against women. The soldiers need have little on their conscience. The thought of the dastardly outrages perpetrated against their fellows in Palestine would more than justify the sternest treatment against such outlaws of civilisation.

THE thought which arises is that the British Government has failed in its duty insofar as Palestine is concerned. After all, the Jewish problem is

And so came the day when I lifted out the bars, slipped through the small window, strolled casually—though with thumping heart—across the courtyard, and clambered over the prison wall.

As I landed on the other side the alarm bells began to clang.

I plunged into a wood and raced towards the only house I could see. This was an almshouse conducted by nuns. I slipped in through the open front door, closed it behind me, and demanded to see the Mother Superior.

To this angelic woman I explained who I was.

"They shall not find you," she said firmly. She led me upstairs to an attic in which stood a large, battered trunk.

"Get inside," she said. "I'll deal with the guards."

Nun's ruse

AND deal with them she did. When they hammered on the front door she opened it herself and, in reply to their demand that they search the premises, asked for their search warrants.

"They had no warrants," she said. "Go back and get them."

"And you can then search the place for a little to cellar."

Long before they returned I was well on my way—with enough food to last me for days.

In due course I arrived in Marseilles and set about contacting a Captain G—, whose name had been served with the 51st Highland Division, had been captured at St Valery, and had escaped to set up the organisation of which I was to be one day the chief.

Captain G— took very little time to decide my future.

He asked me if I would remain in France as a secret agent instead of returning to England.

"I would gladly stay," I told him. "But I'm a naval officer still under Admiralty orders."

"Leave that to me," he replied. "I'll contact the Admiralty and get their assent."

Magic words

HE gave me the code message "Adolphe doll restor," and ordered me to listen in to the BBC's overseas news bulletins.

Night after night I listened in. I was almost giving up hope when those magic words were broadcast, and there and then I became a secret agent.

As far as my relatives were concerned I had vanished in the mists of war. I appeared in the list of "Missing, believed prisoner of war," and that is all the outside world knew about me.

For a time I worked in the organisation under Captain G—'s orders, helping British officers to escape.

But one afternoon I returned to Marseilles to report, only to learn that G— had been arrested by the French police and thrown into jail to await a Nazi escort to take him to Germany.

So I automatically found myself in control of a vast underground network of secret agents and with an ever-increasing tide of escaping prisoners in need of help.

That organisation became known as "Pat."

NEXT WEEK

A traitor, a priest and the Gestapo

LAW AND ORDER VERSUS JEWISH EXTREMISTS

Comment by "Camelidus"

essentially an international one, in spite of the ill-advised Balfour promise. The United States has only herself to blame if her toleration of Jewish anarchy has created profound resentment among many nations in general, and Great Britain in particular. In the United States, Jews have been permitted to incite rebellion and murder within the precincts of a friendly state. Past sums have been publicly subscribed with the one object of injuring a friendly power. That great land of liberty has condoned a threat to liberty outside her own domain.

If America sympathises with the Jewish extremists, why has she not invited at least some of them to take up their abode within the vast territory of her country?

THE regrettable aspect is that established Jews in other countries have raised but feeble protest against the lawless elements within their fold, which, of course, makes it all the more imperative that the maddest and most fanatical zeal of Jewish criminals should be stamped out—even if the methods employed are ruthless.

THE British Government had respected the indignation of the Arabs in having an alien and un-

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE headline "Maharajah in search of two rubies" brought back to me the old "Boy's Own Paper." That Maharajah should have guessed that Dick Truncheon had abstracted the two rubies from the eyes of the Buddha of Ramdhampur, and had hidden them six paces to the south of the lonely Lion Rock in Cornwall. The Maharajah should have gone straight to the parish of Prazz Googlyn, riding his elephant, and mixing with the natives in the inn. One day his elephant would have pawed the ground suspiciously, sniffing all round Lion Rock, and the Maharajah, with his jewelled spade, would have unearthed the rubies—only to find that they were cheap copies. Dick had restored the real gems to Squire Treccar, whose great-grandfather had hidden them in the eyes of the Buddha.

Keep them cool, my man

THE prettiest story I have read for some time is one of business nomenclature, enterprise and daring. A firm in Chicago has sold a dozen refrigerators to a group of Eskimos. May I have the pleasure of putting these Eskimos in touch with the Iceland firm of Snorrererson, Hrafn, Glisl, Horleifsson, Bjarnar and Co., Ltd. which sells frozen cod?

A forceful plea

DEAR SIR, Rather than see a foreigner in charge of Bournemouth's music, I would have the municipal orchestra composed of substantial tradesmen without a note of music in them, with a citizen of standing to conduct them—perhaps the mayor himself. This might not be musically speaking the best art, but it would be British to the core, and an advertisement to tourists that we know our own minds.

Yours faithfully, "Music lover."

Visitors in a hurry

I READ of a "Trap for cosmic rays." The rays arrive at 180,000 miles a second, and are "counted, recorded and photographed every quarter of an hour." No such whole-hogging method has yet been used with mice. And in future nobody, on opening an old cupboard, will have any excuse for saying, "There seem to be an awful lot of cosmic rays about: we must get rid of them."

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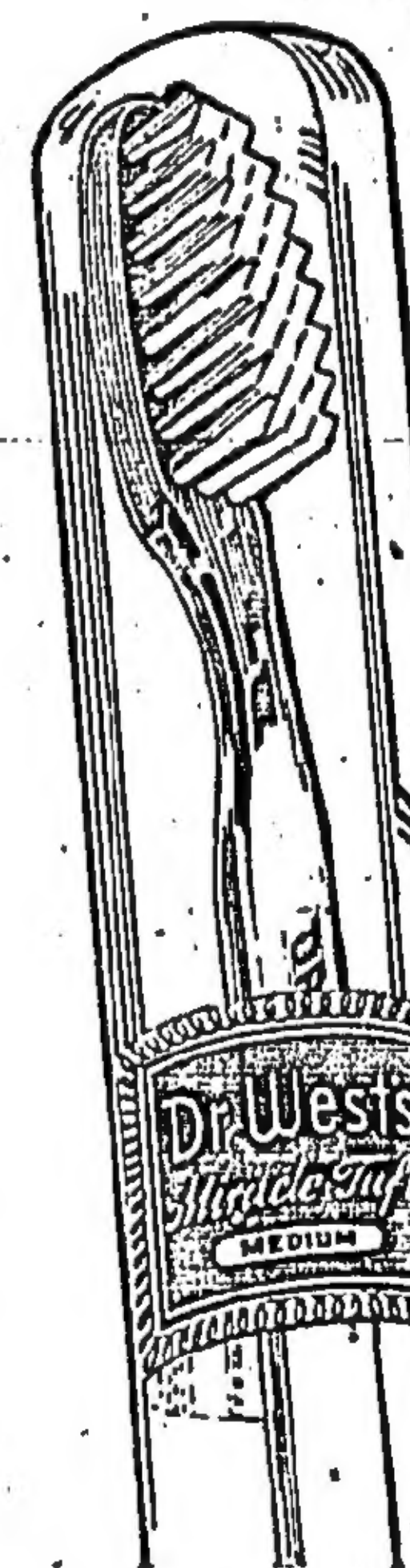
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APB.

CHEESES WITH MUSIC

Monsieur Didier Petyt recently showed London 40 kinds of French cheese, with appropriate music.

Besides being president of the Society for Selling French Cheese, M. Petyt is president of the French Jazz Club.

He combined both offices, expressing in music the subtle qualities of each of the cheeses.

The overture of his menu was a quartet of cheeses of the Gruyere type, the saxophones of the cheese orchestra.

They were: Comte, full of little holes; Emmenthal, full of big holes; Ripeno, not many holes; Morbier, black inside.

As they appeared, the saxophones in Madame Yvonne Blanc's jazz orchestra moaned.

Muted trumpets introduced St. Marcellin Camembert and great, flat, melting slabs of Brie.

Booming double-basses ushered in strong Maroilles and Munster.

A bluesy tune floated over the room when St. Paulin and Reblochon spread their soft, mellow flavours.

Drums heralded the blue-veined, ewe's milk cheeses of Roquefort, Cantal, and Laguiole; and d'Ambert with their blue inclusions.

There are the sort of cheeses you put in a collar for six months to ripen.

SPORTS FEATURES

The Way Is Open For Reorganising Our Sport On More Ambitious Lines

(By "RECORDER")

Two years have passed since the re-occupation of Hongkong and much of the Colony's normal sports programme has returned. Much has been done toward the acceleration of the return of sport, even to including sporting goods as a sought-for item on official purchasing missions.

We had football back with us within the first few months of August 30, 1945. Softball came in a good second by a short head. There were football and softball leagues within the first year. Much more has come back since—lawn bowls was a strong third, followed by basketball, boxing, cricket, swimming, chess, athletics and tennis.

In the past year we have gone through league seasons in football and softball. We have had Colony Open championships in tennis and seven-side rugby as well. The race meetings have been with us since November, 1945. The first post-war lawn bowls open championships are under way and the Colony's first post-war swimming championships are due at the end of the month.

Yet much—I would even say more—of the Colony's annual sporting programme is yet to come back. The new residents may miss as much of it as the old one. He may even be under the impression that Hongkong was a backward place from the sportsman's point of view.

For his information I must say that we have entered to all tastes. It is to be hoped that we will in time start entering again for the hockey, badminton, billiards and bridge aspirants to a local championship.

The leagues yet to come back are the cricket, tennis, badminton, lawn bowls and hockey leagues. Some of the big annual affairs yet to return are the Harbour Race, the Kowloon Marathon, the Open Golf Championships and the Trevesa Trophy Race for ship's boats. Not to mention one of the Colony's biggest and most gaily belauded events of the year, The Hongkong Rifle Association's annual Bisley meet, or the Fanning point-to-point.

REHABILITATION SNAG
The snag everywhere is rehabilitation and its cost. The snag is there surely enough but it is surprising what has been done where a will found a way. Here I must harp on a favourite theme and bring out once more the suggestion that the Colony's future lies much in the tourist trade.

We should build for the future an annual sporting programme of interest not only to ourselves but to our neighbours who would as easily flock here as they do in America or Europe to any odd corner of the continent, to watch a contest of sporting interest sufficient for the whole of the south-eastern Pacific world.

Why not a Far Eastern Interport football league that we could stage here? Entries could well be Shanghai, Canton, Macao, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Penang and Ipoh, not to mention a host of other football centres in the Far East?

What about sponsoring Far Eastern boxing titles? If we don't come down to it some other port will in due time. We will even miss probably in getting a fair share of the title fights for Hongkong. We are yet asleep. That is understandable. The time is not quite ripe for a full-fledged gala but many months have already passed during which much spade work could have been done.

ASTOUNDING IMPROVEMENT
Our swimmers this year have shown considerable, even astounding improvement on the post-war best. When we are going to see them competing in a pool in which Shanghai, Manila and Singapore are represented?

We have even had polo in Hongkong. Our horses were nothing to brag about but our players were worth watching. We have a long

road around Hongkong Island that would be ideal for staging a marathon or a road-walking championship. We have had here at one time or another practically every sport under the sun, imaginable short of sailing and the down-hill slalom.

To mention a few items that fell into disrepair even before the war—a bridge championship, a billiard championship, an athletic association and the annual open athletic meet, homing pigeon races, even, I believe, a roller-skating championship on rollers?

Much is said of youth, of the spirit of GNO, of fair play, of movements that bring together youth of many races and creeds. We have only recently experienced youth meeting one another in a contest where the stake was something vaster than a laurel wreath.

The age of Colonel Blimp is past, not so much, be it an idea no one shares with me, because the sporting spirit is dead, but because in common with much of the world, we have not taken full advantage of what sport offers.

Travel broadens. Every year thousands of Americans, Croats, Scandinavians—to mention the countries that have long since understood the necessity for this—send thousands of young men and women to compete abroad.

It may be football, gymnastics, tennis or swimming. The effect is the same. A nationwide association offers opportunities to the young man and woman to go abroad who economically, as his or her own country could not have afforded it in many years of Sundays.

And we in Hongkong finances enough we could follow example. We haven't the finances. We lack, worse than this, that far-sightedness in organisation that could open for us limitless opportunities to make the tourist trade subsidise many a thing that to us remains a necessity. Be it not urgent, we are still waiting on the men who will meet, will calculate, organise and make it possible.

WHY NOT GET IT STARTED?

Last week one of my readers, who is also one of the Colony's better swimmers, took me to task for having suggested that any decision could be a real test, physical fitness that did not include swimming.

Here, therefore, I present for his approval a decision that should satisfy the swimmer as well as the runner, jumper and weight man.

Let it be: high jump, long jump, shot put, javelin throw, 440 yards free style, 50 yards breast stroke, 50 yards back stroke, 440 yards free style and the one mile or two mile runs.

It would, of course, have to be staged over a number of days. To suit the local temperament, one could hardly interfere with the Saturday football cricket. We could start off some Sunday with the first five events listed.

Then, on the following Wednesday we could have the three short swims. On Friday we could have the 440 yards free style and the following Saturday the mile or two mile runs.

The best time for it would be autumn, that is to say—between now and mid-December. The best people to organise such an event, which we could name the Hongkong Decision, would be the Chinese and European YMCA, the South China Athletic Association, the Victoria Recreation Club, and the Area Sports Board all in committee.

Who will start the ball rolling? I would suggest a point-scoring system that started with 200 as base with 1,000 points for the best performance in each event. The base points I consider necessary to dissuade non-finishers and non-participants in any of the 10 events.

Performances between best and poorest would be sealed mathematically. Should the contest prove popular, records in every event get up by a Hongkong Decisioner would in future years serve for 1,000 points and the record-breaker for the year, he breaks the record would have the benefit of scoring over 1,000 in his particular specialty. To continue doing so in a subsequent year he would have to continue improving.



"Watch out for that wicket-keeper—just as you're going to swipe the ball he'll ask you what you're doing here instead of working to speed production or something."

Our West Indies Team Face Big Task

By JACK HOBBS

Famous England and Surrey batsman Make no mistake, our cricketers who will tour the West Indies this season face no easy task. Remember that on the last visit, in 1935, we lost two matches and won only one.

This 1935 team, too, included Bob Wyatt as captain, Wally Hammond, Patsy Hendren, Maurice Leyland, Leslie Ames, Jack Iddon, Errol Holmes, Kenneth Farnes, and Eric Hollies.

Is the 1947 team any better? Looking back on the last tour I came across this summary:—

"England's failure was due to various causes. There was a lack of real pace in bowling as a strained neck left Farnes out of two Tests, and Jim Smith could not find his form on hard wickets, while there was a shortage of spin bowlers."

The past is worth recall—for its lessons.

There is time for the 13 cricketers who have been selected to go this winter to take a good rest from the game before they start on the series of matches there. The opening fixture is not until the second week of January.

There is also time for the selectors to consider whether 13 players for that trip is really enough.

I don't think they are, especially if it is agreed—as I feel it must be—that G. O. Allen will not be a full-time player on the tour.

He is named as captain. Cricketers—certainly fast bowlers—do not usually renew their youth at 45. We sent 14 players, plus a manager, for a similar task in 1935.

NON-PLAYING CAPT?

Assuming that G. O. Allen will not be in any Test eleven, it seems that he can, roughly, be given a title which is a new one so far as

cricket is concerned—a non-playing skipper.

My notion is that such a title will prove too big. Of course, a man with a captaincy title can do things which help on a tour abroad.

He can manage the party, be the official spokesman, and he can help in choosing the team, even if he is not wholly responsible for its selection.

Summed up, this means that the idea of putting Allen in charge is not a bad one. All my experience tells me, however, that it will still be necessary to have a captain on duty in the middle.

There must be somebody in charge there to manage the bowling, to place the field, help "think" the other fellows out.

As there is no ready-made Test match captain available, the selectors may have had at the back of their minds the idea that Allen could help us find a skipper for the future.

I take it there are three possible captains in the party—Cranston, Edrich and Griffiths. There are no professional candidates for the captaincy, even if that idea had any appeal.

So each of the three could be acting captain in turn in the first three Tests, and the manager-captain could give the leadership on the tour. The choice is left to the one who had best handled the side in the first three.

"DUPLICATE" PLAYER
There is a point about Griffiths. In the party as chosen he is practically the only "duplicate" player—a wicket-keeper. That brings us back to the potential merits of the party in general.

It can scarcely be suggested that it is really a tip-top side—at any rate, the best the Aborigines such as Len Hutton and Denis Compton, plus players it was considered wise to rest, have reduced the paper strength.

Cyril Washbrook and Douglas Wright come under the "take a rest" heading. If agree so far as Wright is concerned, but Washbrook has not recently shown signs of being tired.

In the case of a batsman, however, the need is not so much to save him from getting tired as to save him from going stale.

Test Problem Not Solved

By JACK HOBBS

Judging from the results the Test with South Africa worked out quite satisfactorily from the England point of view—better, perhaps, than we dared hope.

Even so, we must put them at their proper valuation. The South Africans ought to have won the first Test and they came near to winning the last after our declaration.

With a little more enterprise in batting they would have gone home better pleased with themselves.

There was a somewhat grim reminder on the last day of the last Test that our bowling is short of the standard which will be called for when the Australians come.

The score in the last South Africa innings tells its story. I would certainly go to my winter quarters in a more contented frame of mind if our bowling had stood up better.

Much as we have searched, we have not made any great bowling discoveries. Butler is an exception, perhaps, although one such a Test is not sufficient to justify a thoroughly confident verdict.

Disturbing part of this lack of bowling is that some of those whom we might have been tempted to rush forward early on Trenton is a typical example—have not thoroughly fulfilled early promise.

These bowlers will come, especially if we don't break their hearts on the pitches we prepare before they are broken in by bowlers.

THE NEED IS SPEED
Bill Edrich—how he was missed for his enthusiastic shock bowling in the last Test—has shown us one big need. It is speed.

Thank goodness the season has shown us that in some directions we are ready for anything.

We have a couple in Edrich and Denis Compton who have placed themselves at the top of the class.

Denis plays cricket in the right spirit. He is impregnated with the quality of adventure.

I am confident that Len Hutton will be there next season, back to his best, and if Washbrook does not join him once more at the top of the tree we have plenty of potential openers to keep him company.

Not least important among our assets is a wicketkeeper—worthy to rank with the best of our time. Moreover, Godfrey Evans will eventually be the sort of batsman opponents will be glad to see back in the pavilion.

If we get it all in the stroke sense, the sole remaining need—if we want a wicketkeeper who hits hundreds—being that extra bit of concentration or discretion which comes to a batsman instinctively as he matures.

Kennell's grandson must also be better as he gains experience.

Generally looking back on this season, we can be a good cheer. Big cricket has come back as an entertainment that draws the people.

Even Yorkshiremen, taking the broad view, can find consolation in the comparative failure of the side in the county championship table. Yorkshire's loss has been a general gain.

Place, or Brookes, or Smithson would have had to be omitted if Washbrook had gone in. Majority opinion seems to be in favour of experiments. We can't have it both ways.

Jack Ikin gets another chance, and this time may be given the opportunity of proving that he can be a Test match bowler.

I would still like to see Alec Boucher in the party. He is one of our big hopes, despite the fact that there has not been so much devil in his bowling recently.

Four months' rest prior to the trip might have put him on his feet again and more food—which I hope will be available in the West Indies, and which the big frame of a fast bowler needs—might have helped in the come-back.

There is a possibility that a team of Shanghai cricketers will come down to Hongkong during next season.

Pat Madar, Shanghai Interporter is in touch with leading Hongkong cricketers and is trying to get a team together. If a team does come here it will probably include Donald Leach, Tony Wilson, and Pat Madar.

Special Training For Britain's 1948 Olympic Officials

Next July, the eyes of the whole sporting world will be focussed on England and particularly Wembley, when this country's prestige will fluctuate to the way the Olympics are conducted, especially from an administrative point of view.

ARCHIE QUICK says...

Sing Tao Are Making Fine Impression

"Hongkong Tigers,"—the Sing Tao Sports Club, may not win many matches in England because of lack of experience, but they will leave behind them memory of good sportmanship. Immaculately attired in yellow and black banded jerseys and smartly tailored yellow shorts, they look like so many army sergeants as they swarmed to the attack. But there was scrupulous fairness in all they did.

When they met the pick of the Athenian League at Enfield the other evening they played fast, clever football, but the old falling that is always present in Continental teams—lack of finish in front of goal—showed itself.

They lost 5-1 as they lost 5-2 to Dulwich Hamlet, but it was no mean ordeal to set them to have to face such a high standard of amateur football as these two eleven's met.

NOT DISGRACED
The Tigers may be defeated in all their matches (not this was written before Sing Tao defeated Oxford City—Ed), but they will not be disgraced.

The Chinese Ambassador and Football Association Secretary Stanley Rous were among the spectators at Enfield and at a function after the match His Excellency spoke of the better feeling among nations such hours as of Sutton and Jordan of looked forward to seeing an English team in the Far East before long.

This June of the Tigers is a high-powered, well organised team that may well cost £250,000. It entails over 20,000 miles of travel, and until it broke down en route for the United Kingdom the party had their own private aeroplane.

En route the team played in the Philippines, Malaya, and Burma with considerable success, and before they leave for home in October, visits will also be paid to Holland and Eire.

The team manager said the Tigers had come as willing and apt pupils to the home of football and they meant to learn all the time from their failures and mistakes.

Off the field the players are identically clad in smart two-coloured golfing jackets, flannels and blue club ties.

They are creating a fine impression.

YUE THE STAR
Against the Athenian League the star was the goalkeeper, Yue Yiu-tak, whose anticipation and agility were remarkable.

Phipps scored three goals against him, and now that Vaughan of Sutton and Jordan of Tilbury have turned professionals, I consider this Barnett centre-forward the best leader in the country—much better than

With between 50 and 60 nations competing, naturally one expects that difficulties will arise through language and their own national interpretation of amateur rulings and the way that Britain will conduct herself through the Games will earn much approval.

The organisation of some recent amateur athletic meets have proved that better administration is needed. The majority of the meet's timetables were allowed to run behind schedule, some as much as an hour or so.

The centre of the track was cluttered with officials, and competitors and the announcement of a result have been unaccountably delayed and have often proved inaccurate.

If this is to happen at Wembley, apart from the severe criticism that would be levelled from abroad, neither the press nor the British sporting public would easily forgive such mismanagement, but the British Olympic Committee is fully aware to the fact.

So while Britain's athletes are training and bringing themselves to a peak for the Games, another body of men will soon be going into training.

SLIP-UPS INEXCUSABLE
These will be the men who will be called upon to officiate during the Games—straw, judges, time-keeper, announcers, etc. They will undergo a special course of instruction as to the duties which will be so thorough that any slip-ups will be inexcusable.

Another point for the administrative office to handle is the sore need by British athletes for some decent track suits. This is not the result of the "austerity" season. Before the war, Britain was sending her teams abroad wearing a multi-coloured collection of track suits that has looked as if Britain is the poor relation of Athletics.

At the European Games at Oslo last year, the British boys and girls looked a ragged lot compared with the smartly dressed Swedes, Russians and Italians.

It was the lack of a decent uniform that brought back to Britain's doorstep with a jolt last year, at the White City track meet between Gt. Britain and France. The French team paraded around the track uniformly attired in blue and white suits while the British team came out in everything and anything. Some of the competitors were content to come out in their running tops.

From a psychological viewpoint it is evident that a smartly dressed athlete has an advantage, especially when it comes to the women.

However, the lack of uniforms are going to prove embarrassing to somebody. The French Federation responsible for promoting the European Swimming Championships at Monte Carlo, next month, has made a special request that teams shall be uniformly dressed.

If the cap fits, wear it—but by all means let British athletes who are abroad representing their country wear something resembling a uniform too.—United Press.

Tanner of Oxford University, who got his England cap last season.

Athenian officials tell me that they now consider themselves superior to the rival Irishmen after last year's scoop of the pool in county cup competitions. I feel too they are playing better football than the supposedly senior Irishmen.

And the officials want any overseas overseas who think they have the playing ability to get in touch with one or other of the Athenian League clubs upon returning home. Enfield F.C. make a special appeal to demobees to do so.



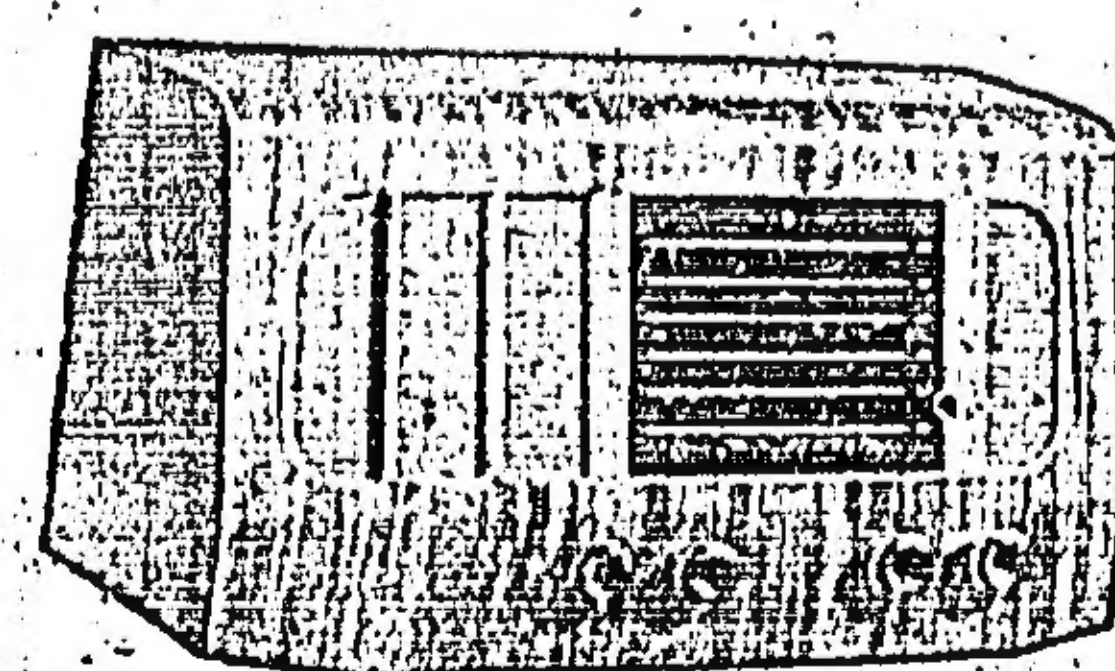
SPORTING SAM



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Are You Sure?

(Answers on Page 10)

1. "Don't let the awkward squad fire over my grave" was the last request of—
Duke of Marlborough, William Tell, Robert Burns, Buffalo Bill, Lieut.-Colonel Martin?
2. The first bottle was—
Backroom scientist, queer bird, character in Dickens? —
3. Whose residences are these—
Lambeth Palace, Fulham Palace, Chequers, 11, Downing-street, 1, Carlton-gardens?
4. Four of a kind. Do you know the types?



5. Apart from crickets, what have these famous players in common—
W. J. Edrich, Denis Compton, John Arnold, George Dewar, Arthur Jenson?
6. In which English counties are—
Pennyquik, Shillingstone, Farthing Down, Sixpenny Handley?

7. Rock of Ages, the famous hymn, was composed by—
Charles Dodgson, Augustus Toplady, Richard Lovelace, Charles Wesley?
8. Would you be correct in saying that you saw these at a hunt—
Red coats, white horses, dogs?
9. What is a hamster—
A young male pig, small rodent, amateur actor, meat sandwich?
10. Who wrote the play "A Doll's House"—
Lewis Carroll, Barrie, Jane Austen, Ibsen?

Jap Magazines For America

Five thousand eight hundred copies of Japanese magazines are being sent to United States readers for the first time since the surrender, aboard the first ship leaving Japan after private foreign trade resumed on August 15. Copies of 19 periodicals in the first shipment. Later more copies will be sent, with the ultimate monthly goal of 100,000 copies to the North American mainland and 130,000 copies to Hawaii.

POLITICAL NOTES:

HAVE THE EXPERTS LET US DOWN?

by ERNEST THURTELL, M.P.

London, Aug. 25.
If the high experts let us down, to whom shall we turn?

Mr Dalton's broadcast the other night indicated that convertibility had finally caused our dollar ship to founder.

But why? It was all written in the bond, and the date of its operation set down.

Presumably we acted thus on the very best advice, that of the great pundits of finance.

Have these great ones, our money specialists, made a grievous mistake? It looks very much like it.

NOW it is painfully obvious that last Sunday's Cabinet, which caused so much excitement and faithful theorising, was concerned with the financial talks in America.

But that hastily summoned meeting was an instructive illustration of the Prime Minister's democratic technique.

Here was a widely scattered Cabinet, and an urgent decision to be taken.

The P. M., either alone, or in consultation with two or three of his chief colleagues, could have taken that decision and justified it to the full Cabinet afterwards.

But no, there must be full consultation, and consequently complete joint responsibility.

SO the Cabinet meets, and the door is thereby shut upon reconsideration should the decision taken prove unfortunate.

"Safety first government," the critics may say. Perhaps, but it is the democratic way.

And it incidentally provides the minimum scope for any who may be contemplating break-away rebellion.

Are there any such? Perish the thought!

PLAUSIBLE, but I believe unfounded, is the report that the Prime Minister will be resigning shortly and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Bevin.

Of course, Mr. Attlee may resign, but if he contemplated this step it

is unlikely that he would make known his intentions, even to his intimates, until he was about to act, for he knows such a momentous move could not be kept secret.

It is also true that if the Prime Minister were to retire Mr. Bevin might succeed him.

Yet it is clear that Mr. Morrison, now acting as Deputy Prime Minister, is marked out as the heir-apparent.

WITH every reason this outstandingly able Londoner, who has rendered great service to his party, has cherished ambitions to become Prime Minister.

I cannot see him, unless he really were a sick man, rejecting that great office if it were open to him.

And so far as fitness goes, I must say Mr. Morrison strikes me as getting very much like his old confident and ambitious self of pre-war days.

JOHN BELCHER, at the Board of Trade, impresses me as a successful junior Minister.

If some form of reconstruction should take his chief, Sir Stafford Cripps, from that department, he might even get the reward of the industrious apprentice and himself become boss.

John is neither old school tie nor of the pulpit. Starting work at 17 as a railway clerk (now 42), he is a product of the trade union movement and of his own passion for economic studies.

He has the tall, erect figure of a Guardsman, and a resonant voice which would not disgrace a sergeant major.

Combined with these physical attributes he possesses a quick mind and a considerable capacity for assimilating facts.

HE is seldom at a loss in dealing with parliamentary questions, and generally speaking his answers have a certain decisive quality which is refreshing.

A married man with a family, John not so long since indicated his confidence in the future by publicly giving away an unwanted pram to a deserving case!

What gives Public Schools their pull?

Two 13-year-old Dorset boys who started at elementary schools have been chosen to go to Eton under a bursary scheme. In this article, WALTER OAKESHOTT, Headmaster of Winchester, describes the advantages of a Public School.

THERE has been, not unnaturally, some hostile comment on the plans for admitting boys from State schools into Public boarding schools. But the first response has shown that there is a demand for Public School education. Why is this?

The great advantages which the Public Schools as a whole enjoy can be set down readily. Chief of them are a generous ratio of staff to boys and a generous salary scale for the staff. Both these things are very expensive.

IT is not always realised how much better off some of the Public Schools are than the State secondary schools in these matters. They may have, for instance, ten boys to a master, instead of twenty-one or twenty-two.

This means that classes can be fixed at something like the ideal size for any given age. It means that a master may teach twenty periods a week instead of thirty-five, with great advantage to the effectiveness of his teaching.

It means that though he is certainly worse off than he was before the war, he has a reasonable salary; and that there is a lack of pressure about his life which permits him to give himself fully to his job.

It is sheer myth to think that by giving children better buildings (important though it is to clear our educational slums), we will ever give them the real advantages that public schoolboys have. Those are much more expensive than buildings. And that is the trouble.

The thing may be stated simply: It will cost as much to educate a lad in any school in which these advantages are available as it may do for the wage-earner to maintain himself and his wife and a family of five children.

"And, by 'cost,' what is meant is not the bills sent to parents, but the expense incurred in making provision for such an education. The two may be the same thing. But endowments may mean that they are not.

I do not underestimate the advantages, other than staffing, which a Public boarding School may give. Visitors to the lovely exhibition celebrating the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of Eton cannot have failed to be aware of the importance to a boy of growing up in such surroundings.

IT will be generations, if ever, before the community is prepared to pay for the education of every one of its children what many now no longer rich are struggling to pay for theirs. The "Fleming" experiments will give a chance for a few, at any rate.

to see how far it is worth while, who could not conceivably otherwise afford it. These experiments are a natural outcome of the unprecedented levelling up of lower incomes and levelling down of higher incomes, which have taken place in the last few years, bringing us nearer to a classless society than ever before.

Experience has already shown that—partly because of the different focus of the curriculum, but largely because of the disproportionate staffing advantages enjoyed by the good preparatory schools—the State schoolboy cannot always make such a showing in the ordinary Public School entrance examination as would justify his admission.

THE case for Public Schools rests on their being good schools, and we have got to see that their intellectual standards are high. We depend for this on the preparatory schools, which feed us. They make our job easy.

The outstanding boy will, of course, make his mark. One from a Yorkshire secondary school won a scholarship at Winchester in May. These boys are not the difficulty. The candidates from State schools for ordinary entrance may be.

But the hard fact about a Public School education is this: It is so expensive that we cannot possibly afford to provide it for every boy. It can be made available to some whose parents could not conceivably afford it? From the point of view of the schools at any rate, few problems are better worth the attempt to solve.

MACARTHUR FOR PRESIDENT

Tokyo, Sept. 12.—A fresh wave of MacArthur-for-President speculation in the United States is having interesting repercussions here.

In the light of the reports, some observers consider it significant that Gen Douglas MacArthur himself has not denied that he will be a presidential candidate in 1948.

Although informed sources at Headquarters emphasize that MacArthur is not seeking the Republican nomination, many here regard him as a logical candidate if international relations deteriorate still further before the 1948 Party convention.

That MacArthur is not actively seeking the nomination may be true literally. But there is reason to believe he may yield to an overwhelming public clamour for his candidacy in the event of an American-Soviet crisis.

Few men have felt it necessary in so short a space of time to deny presidential ambitions as often as MacArthur.

The record shows that MacArthur said several times before the 1944 campaign that he was not interested

in the Presidential nomination, and wound up the matter with a statement on April 30, 1944, that he did not covet and would not accept the nomination.

There is a possibility that he may follow the same procedure this time, waiting until the last minute to affirm or deny Presidential aspirations.

On September 30, 1946, MacArthur again said he had "no political ambitions, contacts or plans." He said his aim was to see the Japanese occupation through.

Now that the end of the occupation is less remote and MacArthur has made it clear that he intends to return to the United States—Milwaukee, specifically—when the Japanese peace treaty is signed, some observers have taken it to mean that he might turn from a military to a political career.

Some persons close to MacArthur have said that was presumptuous thinking. The fact is that MacArthur is close-mouthed on the subject.

There is much in his background to nourish the belief that he may respond to what he considers a call

to duty. But a spokesman for him states his statement last autumn denying political ambitions still stands.

At the same time, many regard his silence at the time when politicians and newspapers are discussing him as a tacit admission of renewed interest in the White House.

Some facts pertinent to the subject are pointed out here. One is that as a top ranking general he would be a forceful candidate in case the United States is threatened with war.

His work as Allied administrator in Japan would qualify him as one of the leading authorities on international affairs, with a broad knowledge of Far Eastern affairs.

His physical condition is excellent, although he will be 66 next January and will be almost 69 before he could take office if elected. His job in Japan is by no means finished. He is more or less committed to stay until a treaty is signed, which by his own estimates may be a year to 18 months.

A group of men around Headquarters would like nothing better than to see him nominated.—United Press.

From Here And There

No. 9 Wife Was The Ringleader

Chicago.—Paul Ellis, a 60-year-old Chicago painting contractor, took wife No. 11 to court while he contested an alimony suit brought against him by wife No. 9. "Let's see... No. 9," mused Ellis, "that would be those whom I married around 1922. She was always my ringleader wife. She was always getting my ex-wives together, and organizing them to get mad at me all at once." Ellis, who has been brought to the bar 40 times on charges preferred by his long list of wives, began making marriage a career in Warsaw as a youth.

SET A THIEF

Darwin.—An aboriginal ex-convict who escaped from Fanny Bay about three times has been engaged by the Darwin police to track down three natives who broke out last month. The ex-convict is now leading a search party consisting of two policemen who were once his own captors.

REVEALED

Copenhagen.—A woman of the village of Gleded, while reading a local paper, recognised in a picture of British miners her husband who disappeared in 1945.

GIFTS

Adelaide.—A tea-set made of Port Pirie silver is being sent to Princess Elizabeth as a wedding present from the people of South Australia together with a cabinet of old cedar taken from the Legislative Assembly building. Three aboriginal artists of the Arunta tribe of Central Australia have already sent their gifts to the Princess—three water colours showing Central Australia scenery.

SOFT MUSIC

New York.—It was so hot in America's Middle West—recent top temperature, 112 degrees—that 27,000 Detroit motor workers could not work any longer and records being played during a wireless programme melted.

SOLDIERS' VIEW

Cape Town.—The British Empire Service League, biggest ex-servicemen's organisation, protested against the receptions given by senior South African military and naval officers to personnel of the visiting Spanish training ship, Juan Sebastian de Elcano. Ex-soldiers were infuriated by the Hitler salute used by the Spaniards, and demanded that all entertainments planned for them be cancelled.

PROTECTION?

New York.—Even in Arizona, America's desert country, women are rebelling against the longer skirts. Long skirts pick up dust, they say, and they have formed a club called Western Women's Society for Preservation of Short Skirts.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"The Urge To Create" BY KEMP STARRETT

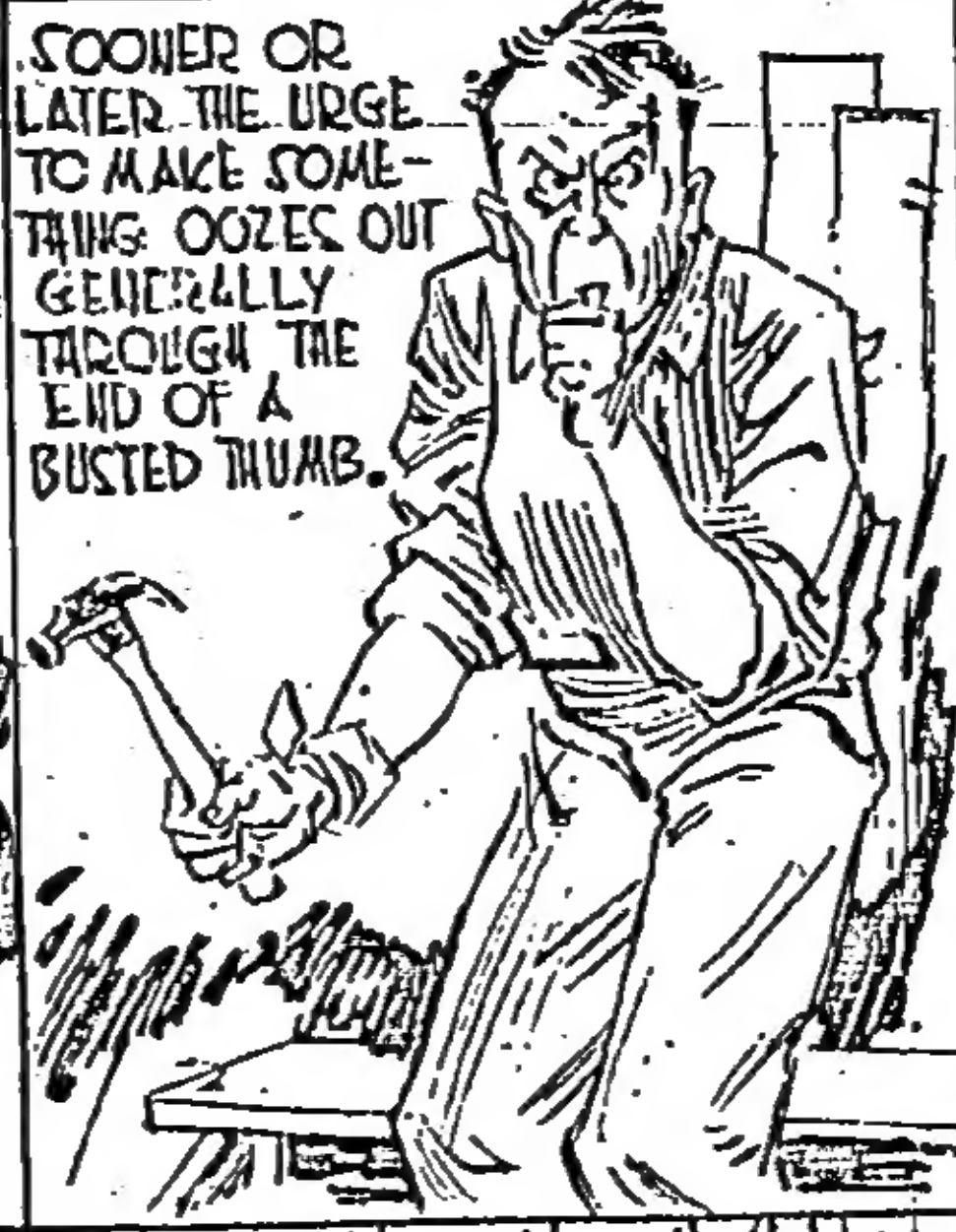


"YA MEAN YA DON'T WANT TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?"

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE IF IT'S PERPETUAL MOTION, AN ATOMIC MOTOR OR ROCKETS: IT'LL KEEP HIM HOME O'NIGHTS... IF THAT'S WHAT'S WANTED.



CREATING SOMETHING BESIDES A NEW HAIR-DO... CONSIDERATION, VIE SUSPECT.



SOONER OR LATER THE URGE TO MAKE SOMETHING OZZES OUT GENERALLY THROUGH THE END OF A BUSTED THUMB.



THAT'S THE WAY SHE LOOKS TO ME!

PASSION.

THE URGE TO CREATE... EXASPERATION, DEFECTION AND HALLUCINATIONS.

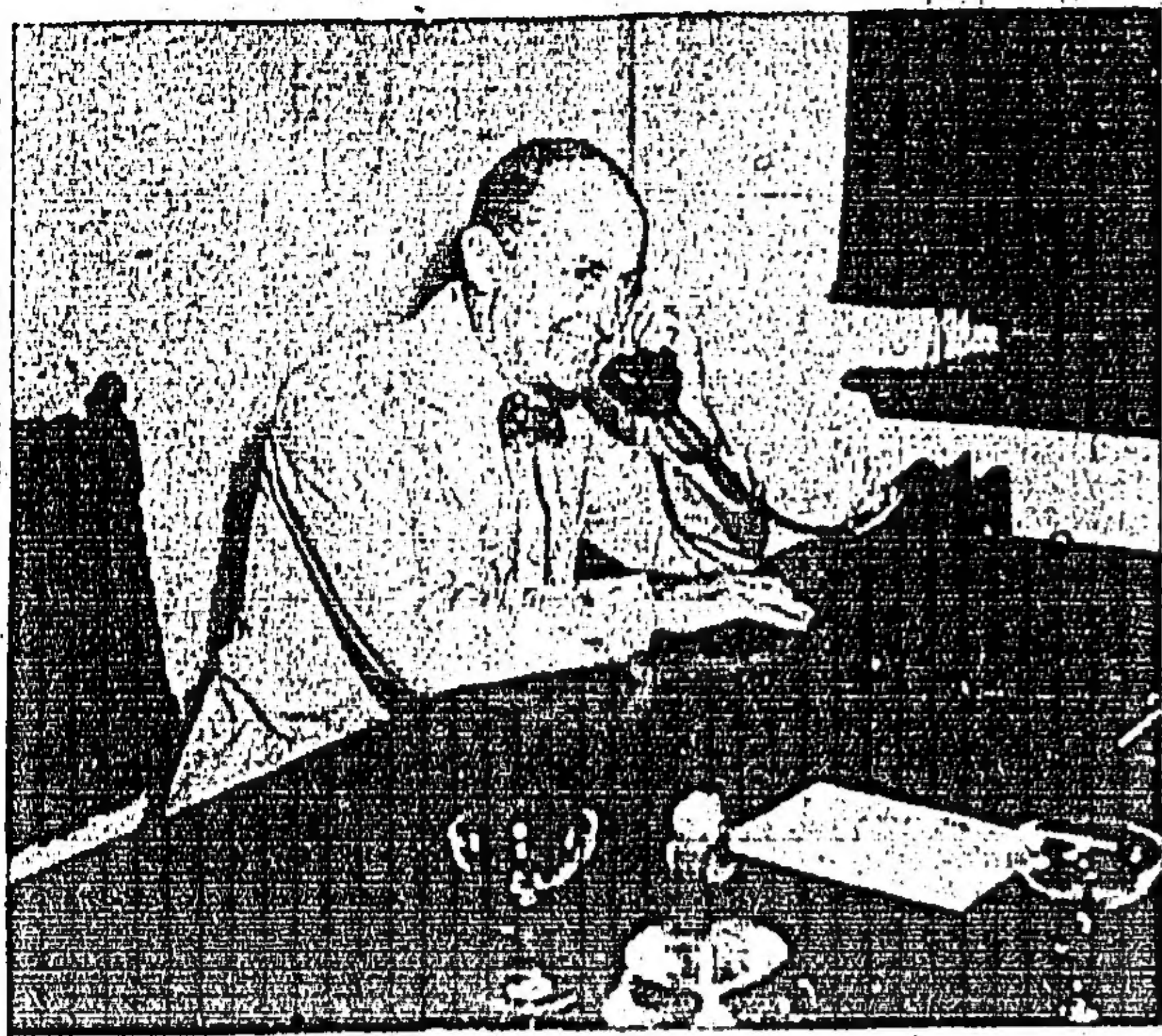


THERE'S THE GAL WITH THE URGE TO CREATE ORIGINAL FLOWER GROUPS: HER HUSBAND'S IDEA OF TABLE DECORATION IS HAM AND EGGS OR A THICK STEAK.

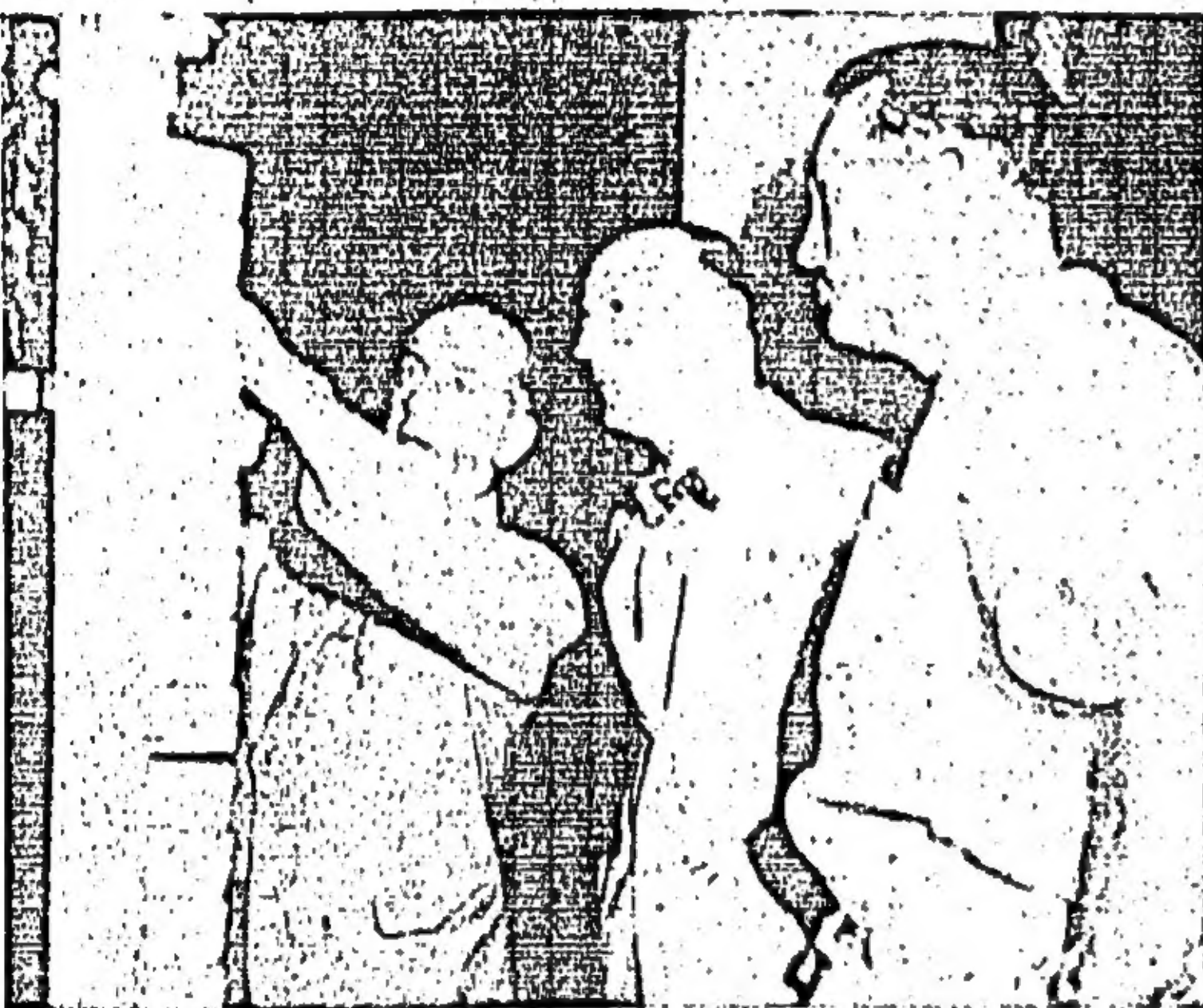


THE REAL CREATORS ARE THE AMATEUR COOKS... THEY TOSS EVERYTHING IN THE KITCHEN INTO POTS AND PANS, PUT IT ON THE STOVE AND STAND BY TO SEE WHAT HAPPENS.

TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



RADIO-TELEPHONE communication with Manila was resumed on Monday when His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, made the first call and spoke to Senor Elpidio Quirino, Vice-President of the Philippine Republic. Following this, other calls were exchanged between Hongkong and Manila officials, newspaper representatives and business leaders. The Governor later inspected the Hongkong Telephone Company's plant, and at right is pictured listening intently to Mr. J. P. Sherry, general manager of the Company. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



BAO DAI, ex-Empress of Annam (extreme left), and the ex-Empress (right) were reunited in Hongkong last week when she arrived from Indo-China by plane accompanied by her five children. Above picture, taken at Kai Tak airport, shows them in company with the ex-Empress's press officer, Mr. Louis Ko. Below are some of the Viet Namh delegates, representing several parties, who came here on Tuesday to petition the ex-Empress to return to his country. (Photos: S. Y. Wong and Golden Studio)



LIEUTENANT DENIS S. HOLDER, RNVR., and his bride, Miss Eirlys G. Shophord, leaving the Methodist Church, Wanchai, last Saturday after their marriage. (Photo: Golden Studio)



AT RIGHT is the Chui Lik basketball team, which won the summer tournament organised by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (Photo: Golden Studio)



PROFESSOR HARRY GRE, well-known teacher of the pianoforte, with some of his pupils who took part in a concert last week at St. Paul's College. (Photo: S. Y. Wong)



MONSIGNOR HENRY VALTORTA, Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong, photographed at left receiving Catholic Church members who attended the reception given at the Catholic Centre on Tuesday to welcome him back to Hongkong after several months' absence on recuperative leave. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



FOUR popular Shanghai film actresses made their first public appearance in Hongkong on Sunday evening when they officiated at the reopening of the Ritz amusement park. They are (from left) Misses Chen Kuan-kuan, Chang Fan, Chen Kai and Kung Chau-ha. (Photo: Golden Studio)

Something to Sing About
SINGS
'TWO-TON'
TESSIE O'SHEA
star of screen, stage & radio

Slak-a-Bye Tubular Steel Chairs are comfortably resilient, strong and durable, extremely light in weight, and can be stacked vertically in considerable numbers, which makes them ideal for use in Church and School Halls, Lecture Rooms, Youth Clubs, Dining Halls and other places where economy in space and labour are of major importance. Attractive non-fading plastic finish, in several different colour combinations.

As supplied to the Dairy Farm Co. (for Kai Tak Buffet and Dairy Farm Soda Fountain), The Hongkong Jockey Club, European Y.M.C.A. and other local institutions.

SLAK-A-BYE
tubular STEEL CHAIRS & TABLES



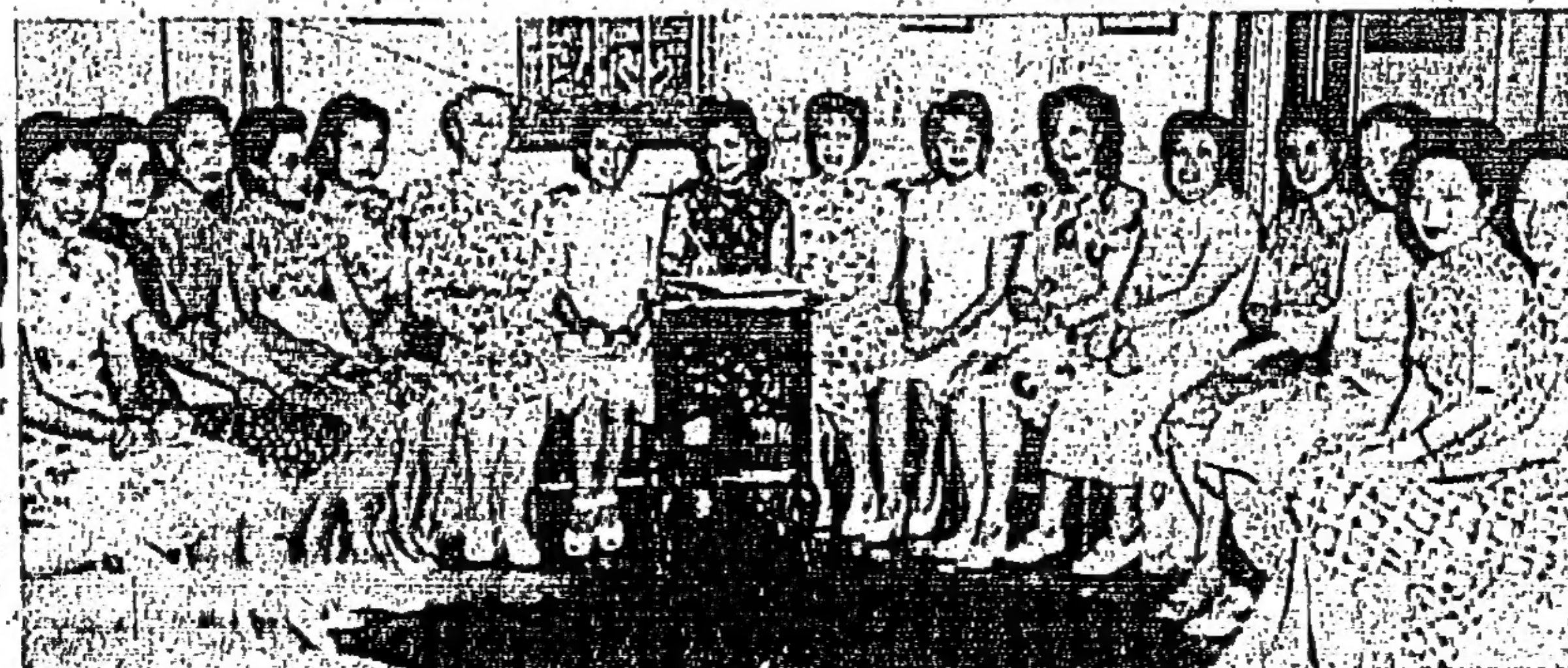
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GUIDES of the 5th Kowloon (St Mary's School) Company, winners of the shield at the Girl Guides' swimming sports held at the Land Forces pool last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



SUB-INSPECTOR WILLIAM REGINALD YOUNG, of the Hongkong Police, with his bride, Miss Lucy Bortha-Millar, after their wedding last week at St. Paul's Church. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



BOARD MEMBERS of the Young Women's Christian Association met at the home of Mrs. Lambert Kwok recently to entertain the World Y.W.C.A. president, Miss C. Van Archo Van Wijk, who is sixth from left in the above picture. (Photo: Moe Cheung)

HILLMAN

In one year of service just completed, a Hillman Minx, operated by Blue Taxicabs Ltd., Kowloon, covered

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GOSPEL HALL
Duddell Street
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Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking-of-Bread
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Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting
All English speaking friends are
welcome.

CRIPPS OUTLINES CRISIS POLICY

(By ROBERT LLOYD)

London, Sept. 12.—For the first time since the start of the dollar crisis, Britain's Labour Government today announced a number of vital decisions on crisis policies on which it was hitherto divided.

The targets and measures outlined by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, to representatives of both sides of British industry, went far beyond a mere export programme.

Observers felt that they sounded the death knell of the period of hesitation and ushered in an era of thorough-going economic planning following in a number of points, the demands of the Government's Left Wing critics within the Labour movement.

The policy decisions contained in the Cripps speech can be listed as follows:

Export Drive

1. Short term closing of the dollar gap by an all-out export drive at the expense of home consumption, rather than rely on the timely arrival of new American help.

2. In this decision, the desire "not to be tied by economic strings to the political policies of other countries, however friendly," played an important role in overcoming the opposite tendency to regard the short term problem as insoluble by Britain's own unaided forces.

3. Bilateralism and Commonwealth development.

The Cabinet has accepted that, for the time being, Britain will be forced into a "large degree of bilateral trading," and that Commonwealth trade relations must be developed to

the utmost as they alone will provide true multilateralism, at least within the sterling area.

As a corollary, British exports will be deliberately directed into markets where they can pay for the needed goods.

The overall direction of the export drive will be in the hands of a committee comprising representatives of the Foreign, Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, along with those of production departments, under the chairmanship of the 31-year-old Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, regarded as one of the most brilliant young Socialist intellectuals in the Cabinet.

Priorities

4. Order of priorities. Exports have been recognised as a first charge on British productive capacity, labour and material resources, with the expansion of coal and power production and essential transport safeguarded, and all other industries taking what is left.

To free the necessary resources for the export drive, new cuts will be made, not only in goods available for the home consumption, but in the size of Britain's armed forces and in the capital expenditure outside safeguarded industries.

One gap in the Cripps announcement concerned the question how much of the projected capital expenditure cuts of £200,000,000 a year will fall respectively on non-priority industrial machinery, public buildings like hospitals and schools, and on the housing programme, an issue apparently still under review.

Allocation of Resources

5. Method of allocations. The Government has maintained its policy of making the necessary re-allocation of resources, not by deflationary measures in the monetary field but by the use of physical controls.

Industries and individual firms are warned that they will find labour and materials withdrawn if they do not fulfil their respective export targets as set out by the Board of Trade and passed through the regional machinery.

At the same time, the Government seems determined to work as far as possible in agreement with, and by the means of industries' own organisations, possibly delegating some allocation functions to them and to use its powers of compulsion only as a last resort.

Manpower

6. Labour direction. While confident that the measures adopted would provide sufficient to check the drift of manpower into unessential occupations without more positive compulsion, the Government apparently has worked out a new scheme for achieving the transfer of labour as between industries which will become necessary under the new priorities scale.

Following the suggestion made some time ago by the miners' union, the Government have recommended that workers leaving their customary industry to take a priority job under the new plan should be assured of the return to their former place of work once the emergency is passed, on the principle applied to workers conscripted into the armed forces during the war.

By this means, it was hoped to accomplish the necessary transfers on a voluntary basis.—Reuter.

U.S. ACCUSES RUSSIA

Washington, Sept. 12.—The United States State Department tonight published a White Paper on "The United Nations and the problem of Greece" which accused the Russians of "inwarding the clearcut will of an overwhelming majority of the members of the Security Council."

The White Paper accused Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania of "delaying, sabotaging and obstructing" the investigations of the United Nations Balkans Commission and insisted that these countries had been giving definite encouragement and assistance to the Greek guerrilla movement.

The timing of the publication—on the eve of the United Nations General Assembly at which the Greek issue is to be discussed—was regarded as emphasising the reports' reiteration of the recent warning of Mr. Herschel Johnson, the United States representative at the United Nations.

Mr. Johnson said: "The United States will not hesitate to exhaust every available means within the framework of the United Nations to maintain international peace and to provide Greece with whatever protection she may need in the future."

The 100-page White Paper included a comprehensive report on the work and conclusions of the United Nations Greek frontier commission and of the subsequent action by the Security Council.

This report was written by Mr. Henry H. Howard, chief of the Search Branch of the State Department's Near East Division, who was adviser to the United States delegation on the Commission.—Reuter.

Mao West On Way To London

New York, Sept. 12.—Curious as it may seem, Mao West today called for London in the Queen Mary to play the lead in "Diamond Lil" at the Prince of Wales Theatre.—Associated Press.



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Tonkinese Ask Return Of Bao Dai

Paris, Sept. 12.—More than 10,000 Tonkinese—including hundreds of straw-hatted women and children in rags—massed outside the town hall of Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China, to demonstrate in favour of the ex-emperor, Bao Dai, and against Dr. Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet Namh Republican Government and leader of the Left Wing Viet Minh Party, a Hanoi message reaching here today reported.

The crowd cheered a succession of speakers who approved the French plan for Indo-China announced by M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner, on Wednesday, and demanded unity, Viet Namh independence and the fall of the Ho Chi-minh Government.

Bao Dai, the Hong Kong forming, with French approval, a provisional national government to take over power in Indo-China on the basis of unity and independence within the French Union.

Dr. Ho Chi-minh heads the Viet namh nationalist group which has resisted the French in Indo-China for the past nine months.—Reuter.

BANDITRY IN MALAYA

Penang, Sept. 12.—Bandits, who killed 11 persons and wounded 12 others in an ambush of a bus and truck near the Siamese border on Wednesday, pinned a note to the body of a police constable repeating a demand for tribute of \$30,000 (Straits) to save a border mining village from destruction, police disclosed today.

Two constables wounded in the attack died on Thursday. The police communicate said strong troop and police detachments were being sent to the threatened village of Kilan Itan, and that an intensive hunt for the bandits was under way near the Siamese border. Siamese officials promised co-operation.

The demand upon the village originally was made last April. British authorities placed a strong military guard around it. The police said they believed the gang of about 50 in number and armed with Sten guns and rifles, was composed of Chinese Communists who were sponsored by the Allies during the war as anti-Japanese guerrillas.—Associated Press.

RED COUNTER- OFFENSIVE

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The Chinese Communist front Dyce reported today that a "great counter-offensive" was in progress against Chinese Government forces across North and Central China, with the aim of wresting from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek all territory north of the Yangtze River.

The long broadcast, heard in San Francisco by the Associated Press, said that in numerous places "we have already fought into Chiang's rear areas" and they "are extremely hollow."—Associated Press.

Viking Crashes

London, Sept. 12.—A Viking of the King's Flight crashed shortly after taking off from Dyce Airport near Aberdeen, Scotland, today, injuring seven persons.

The Air Ministry said the ship carried a crew of four and seven passengers. It was en route to Heathrow Airport near London.

The crash was believed to have been caused by the failure of the port engine.—United Press.

Revolt Suppressed

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 12.—The government announced on Friday the suppression of a rebellious outbreak in La Cruz, oil port in eastern Venezuela.

The announcement said that several civilians, wearing military uniforms, had been captured with guns and machineguns in their possession.—Associated Press.

American Concessions To Small Nations

Lake Success, Sept. 12.—Reliable quarters reported today that American policy-makers at last are willing to consider fundamental concessions to the small nations on the controversial great power veto in the Security Council.

The new American attitude is said to be tentative and subject to modifications in the coming weeks. It represents an important break in the solid front which Russia and the United States have maintained against all attempts to tamper with the Big Five voting privilege.

Persons familiar with the State Department's present view of the matter say the United States now appears "willing to consider" how the veto might be eliminated so far as "pressing elements" activities of the Security Council are concerned. The veto would, in the United States view, still apply in its entirety to all actions under the punitive chapter of the Charter—one providing for economic sanctions and the use of force against aggressors.

The United States always has insisted on this protection against the day when it might be outvoted consistently as Russia is today.—United Press.

French Opposition

Paris, Sept. 12.—He would oppose any move which would mean France losing her right of veto in the United Nations Security Council, declared M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, in a statement to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly today, according to a well-informed source.

M. Bidault, who is due to leave for Lake Success on Monday, made these points in a review of the international situation. It was understood:

1.—Marshall plan aid. If the 14-nation conference's report in reply to the Marshall aid offer did not exactly correspond with American opinion, the difficulties were the result of a question of form.

The United States was not refusing to support the Marshall plan, but the Americans were saying: "Help us to help you."

2.—Germany. No question of fusing the French zone with the joint Anglo-American zone.

Nothing could be decided until precise proposals had been made and not in any case before the November meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.—Reuter.

Wang Shih-chieh

New York, Sept. 12.—China's Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, arrived today for what he called the most important Assembly meeting of them all.

BIG DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

Rangoon, Sept. 12.—Three armed gangsters today got away with 200,000 rupees in a daring daylight robbery in the heart of Rangoon.

The money was destined for the Mercantile Bank of India, and was being taken by car to the Treasury.

The gangsters, after holding up the car, pushed the driver out and drove away.

A bank employee, who was in the car, was dumped on the outskirts of Rangoon.

No arrests have so far been reported.—Reuter.

YESTERDAY'S SPORTS NEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

championship, will meet Norman Van Nida, the Australian who has proved the most successful professional golfer of the season, on September 24.

It will be an eighteen-hole match in the first round of the matchplay championship on the Royal Lytham and St. Anne's course in Lancashire.

Sixty-four professionals had qualified in various sections of the game, and then luck, or ill-luck according to the viewpoint, destined that these two stars, who would have been sitting rivals for the final round, meet in the opening round.—Reuter.

Bradman Won't Talk

Sydney, Sept. 12.—Although Don Bradman has indicated that he will be available for the Test matches against India during the coming season, he refuses to discuss the possibility of travelling to England next summer.

Yet the decision of Bradman to accept the appointment as a member of the Selection Committee choosing that 1948 touring party is regarded in cricket circles here as an indication that the great star is agreeable to making the tour as a player.—Reuter.

U SAW'S PETITION

Rangoon, Sept. 12.—U Saw, ex-Premier of Burma, who has been detained since his arrest two days after the assassinations of the seven Burmese Ministers on July 19, has petitioned the prison authorities for permission to have European diet, daily newspapers and visits from his wife, according to Burmese press reports today.

U Saw is held in Insein Prison on the outskirts of Rangoon. The date of his trial has not yet been announced.

The Premier of Burma, Thakin Nu, announced today that the Government had launched an anti-corruption campaign "throughout the country. A start has already been made with the dismissal of corrupt officials in the civil service organisation.—Reuter.

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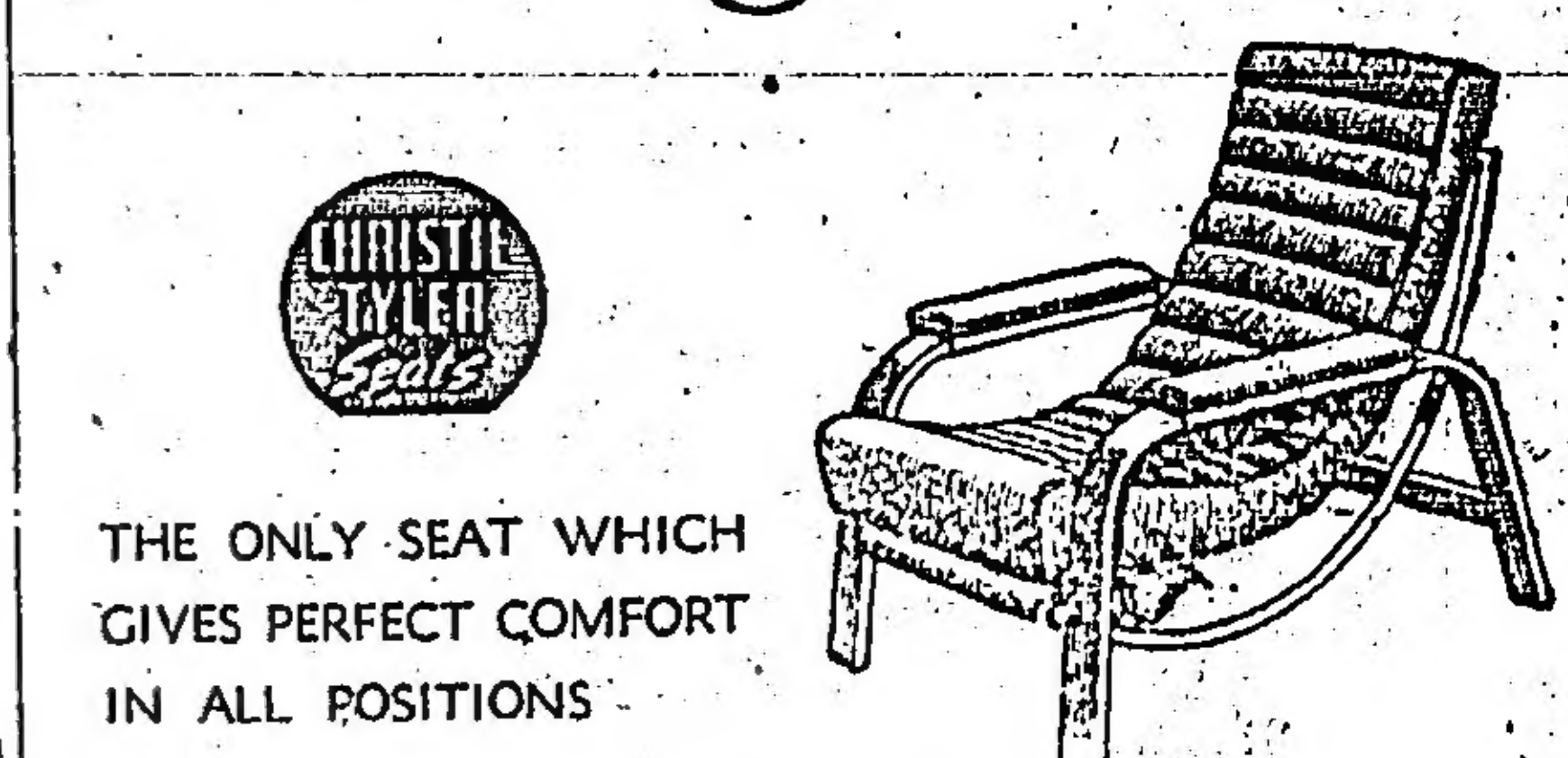
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